BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK.—EVERY TUESDAY, AND FRIDAY MORNING.

PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—OR IF PAID IN ADVANCE FOR A WHOLE YEAR 40 RUPEES—FOR HALF A YEAR 22 RUPEES; FOR A QUARTER 12 RUPEES

No Subscription can be received as in Advance; unless the amount be actually paid or remitted before or within the first week of the quarter or half year or of the first month of the year for which the subscription is proposed.

VOL. LI. TUESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1842. No. 8603

THE OVERLAND BOMBAY COURIER

THE attention of the Indian Community is requested to

THE OVERLAND BOMBAY COURIER,

which is entirely devoted to Intelligence connected with India and China. The price of the Overland Bombay Courier will in future be, *Eight Annas* per Copy. Via Falmouth it will go free of Postage, and via Marseilles the charge for each Paper is Two Pence.—Courier Office, 25th January 1842.

N. B. Parties at out-stations desirous of having the OVERLAND BOMBAY COURIER *forwarded to their friends in England or elsewhere, need only communicate their wishes to this office.*

JUST PUBLISHED, and ready for sale at the COURIER OFFICE,—THE INDIAN CALENDAR for the year 1842, showing the various modes of reckoning time, among the HINDOOS, PARSEES, MAHOMEDANS, and MALABARIANS. Also a list of such holidays as are allowed by Government during the year, printed on English paper.—PRICE RUPEES TWO

FOR SALE

AT THE

COURIER OFFICE,

THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND ALMANAC,

WITH AN

INDIAN CALENDAR

FOR 1842.

NEATLY PRINTED ON ENGLISH PAPER,

AND CONTAINS

THE Calendar, English and Indian; Tables of the Sun's Right Ascension for the Meridian of Greenwich; First Principles of Horticulture; Register of the Pluviometer at Bombay; Table shewing the value of Annuities upon one Life; Table of Expense, Income, or Wages for one month, shewing the amount per day; Table of Daily Pay or Allowance; Table of Exchange; Short Method to find the Simple Interest of any sum; New Weights and Liquid Measures; The Royal Family of Great Britain; The Queen's Household; The Queen Dowager's Household, Duchess of Kent's Household; The Ministry of England and their several offices; Judges of the Courts of England; Lord Lieutenants; Sovereigns of Europe: British and Foreign Ambassadors; House of Peers and House of Commons; A Table of the present and three last Administrations; Principal Club Houses in London,—Home Department.—India Board; Hon'ble Court of Directors; List of Directors; Home Establishment; Agents at Home; East India College; Governors of Bombay; Residents at Foreign Courts; New Table of Precedence in India; Comparative Rank of Civil, Military, Naval and Medical Officers; Relative Rank and Precedence of officers of the Army and Navy; Governors and Commanders of British Colonies and Settlements; Orders of Knighthood, British and Foreign; Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay and it officers; Commissioners of Insolvent Debtors' Court Court of Requests; Police Establishment and it officers; Court of Petty Sessions; List of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace; House of Correction; Coroner; Bombay Chamber of Commerce; Rules and Regulations of the Chamber of Commerce; List of Merchants, Agents, Brokers, Shopkeepers, Wine Merchants, &c; East India Houses of Agency in London, &c.; Insurance Societies; Bombay Laudable Society; Universal Assurance Society for Lives; Shipping and Landing Company; Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society; Bombay Education Societies; Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Western India; Bombay District Benevolent Society; Native Poor Asylum; Ecclesiastical Establishments,—Religious Societies and Missions; Sailor's Home; List of Public Offices, Merchants, Shopkeepers, &c.; Merchant Ships; Steam Communication with Europe; Steam Regulations and New Rates of Passage Money by the Red Sea; List of European and East Indian Inhabitants, Bombay Exchange; Bank of Bombay; Bombay Widows' and Orphans' Fund; Army List—together with all Her Majesty's Regiments serving in India and China from the latest number of "Hart's Army List" corrected up to the end of December; List of Civil Servants classified under the new Regulation; Table of Pay in the Civil Department; Royal and Indian Naval Lists; Popular Statistics, a description of the Globe; Sanataria of India; Area of India; Princes of India and their Government's; Portuguese and French Possessions in India; List of Native Princes protected by the East India Company; Table of Distances from Calcutta, Madras and Bombay; Route from Bombay to Calcutta, via Hydrabad; A Chronologiral Table of the principal Geographical Discoveries of Modern European Nations; Government Securities and Loans; Custom House New Act and Regulations; Salt Act; New Tariff; Shipping Act; Post Office Act and Regulations; Rates of Postage; Rates of Hire for Public Conveyances; Abstracts of Parliamentary Acts relative to the East India Civil Service; Civil Regulations; Civil Absentee Regulations; Military Regulations; Queens Regulations; Regulations for the Garrison of Bombay; Naval Regulations; Indian Navy Fund Regulations; Civil Fund Regulations; Medical Retiring Fund; Stamp Regulations; Gunpowder Regulations; Shipping Arrivals and Departures, Marriages, Births, and Deaths—Neatly bound in Cloth and Gold lettered.—Price Eight Rupees per Copy

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIPTIONS and Advertisements for the BOMBAY COURIER, will be received by the undernamed Agents.

Calcutta, by MESSRS. JENKINS, LOWE & Co.

Madras, by MESSRS. BINNY & Co.

FOR SALE,

AND TO BE HAD AT THE COURIER OFFICE.

THE QUARTERLY ARMY LIST, No. 43, corrected to the 1st October 1841, which in addition to the usual matter, contains all Her Majesty's Regiments serving in India and China from the latest number of *Hart's Army List*: Printed on the best English Paper, Price Rs. 3 per Copy.—Courier Office, 25th January, 1842.

*** The Services of the *European Regiment* are given in this number, and should the Editor be favoured with the necessary communications, the services of the whole Bombay Army will be given to the Public in this work.

FOR MACAO.—The Clipper Barque "*Christina*" A. I. at Lloyds; having her Cotton Cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch. For Freight of opium only or passage apply to

FRITH AND CO.

Nesbitt Lane, 24th Jan. 1842.

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and singular, the Goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits of *William Charles Montague Bowen*, late a British subject and a Lieutenant in the twenty sixth Regiment of Native Infantry, in the Military service, of the East India Company, on their Bombay Establishment, deceased, may be granted to *Spencer Compton*, Esquire, Ecclesiastical Registrar of this Honorable Court, all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.—dated this 24th day of January 1842.

GEORGE HANCOCK,
Proctor for Petitioner.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that *Shaik Mahomed, bin Shaik Ebrahim Arrakur* of Bombay Mahamedan Inhabitant, having contracted with *Bye Dhunnaboye*, widow of *Pestonjee Dadabhoy*, to Mortgage to her, his House, Situate at Bhoosarry warrah assessed No. 48, any person or persons having any claim by way of Mortgage or Inheritable right thereon, are hereby requested to make the same known to Mr. *Collins*, solicitor, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise they will be precluded therefrom. Dated, this 21st day of January, 1842.

અર્જદાર ખબર

ખબર•દીઓથી•આપીએજે—શેખ• મહમદ•બીન•શેખ•જલરાજમ•આરાકર•શ્રી•પ્રભબજનો•મુશલમાન•રહેવાશીએ•પોતાનુ•ઘેર એકક•બાજા•પનાબાજા•તે•પેશતનજી•દાદાભા જની•બીઢવાને•ગીરવી•આપવાનુ•શાટુ•કીધું છે•તે•ઘેર•બાહારકોટ•મુશારીવારાસોજે•તે• કુપર•કાપાનો•નંબર ૪૮ મોજે—એ•કુપર• કરએકક•લોકક•અથવા•લોકોનો•ગીરવી•અથ વા•વારશાની•રીતનો•દાવો•અથવા•મોંગાણુ• હોએતો•તેનાંમોને•જણા•કરચેજે•આજથી• દીન ૧૪ ની•મુદતમો•મીશાતર•કાલીનશા• ધારાનો•બકીલને•અર્જદાર•કરે—મુદતપકી•જોઇ નો•દાવો•કબુલ•કરશેનકી—તારીખ ૨૧ મી જનેવારી ૧૮૪૨ ✠

FOUND.

IN a bundle of Old Clothes, Charitably sent for the incumbents of the District Benevolent Society. A valuable new Cashmere Scarf, *very richly embroidered*. Any donor who may have sent it by mistake, can have the same returned, *on its being Satisfactorily described*, by applying to the undersigned, at the Society's Dhurmsala, or at his office in the Fort, near the Cathedral. It is hoped that no objection will be made by the owner to pay for this advertisement.

C. D. GILDER,—Secretary D. B. S.

Byculla, 22d Jan. 1842.

NOTICE.

THE accommodations of the Honorable Company's Steam Vessel "*Berenice*," to leave this for Suez on the 1st Proximo, will be allotted on Tuesday next the 25th instant, at noon, at which time the attendance of the Passengers proceeding on her is requested on board.

By order
FRED. G BONE,
For Act Asst. Supt. I. N.

Superintendent's Office,
Bombay, 22nd January 1842.

ADVERTISEMENT.

AT a general meeting of the Subscribers to the Third Bombay Laudable Society, held this day at the Office of the Secretaries, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected Dircetors of that institution,

R. F. Remington Esq.
W. F. Hunter Esq.

in the room of *T. W. Henderson Esq, and F. M. Davidson Esq.* resigned.

W. NICOL AND Co.—*Secs. and Treasurers.*

Bombay, 22d January 1842.

FRENCH THEATRICAL SOCIETY.

THE Performance announced in the last Papers will take place on Wednesday the 26th instant.

PORTRAIT PAINTING

MR. REYNOLDS GWATKIN being on his route to England from a professional tour from the upper provinces, proposes spending a short time at this presidency, and will be happy to place his services at the disposal of such as may desire them.

Victoria Hotel, 25th Jan. 1842.

TO BE LET.

THREE small GODOWNS.—Apply to *Ramcrustna Wassadewjee*, at the Office of *Messrs. Boaden and Co.* opposite the Dock Yard,—Bombay, 25th January, 1842.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO.'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.—A dwelling House, the property of Major OSBURNE, situated in the lines, at present occupied by H. M. 22d Regt.—Price 1,200 Rupees. For particulars, apply to Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co. Bombay.

Mr. LAWRENCE BARETTO at Poona, will shew the House.

FOR SALE.—A powerful Shigram Horse, standing about 14 2, Rs. 250, may be seen daily by application to the undersigned. Likewise a beautiful set of Delhi Paintings for a Necklace, and a variety of Delhi Scarfs, &c. &c.

Also a beautiful set of Delhi Paintings for a Necklace, a variety of Delhi Scarfs, and Elegant set of Jewellery composed of Gold, Rubies and Emeralds, Neck chains, Geneva and Macabe's Ladies' and Gentleman's watches.

Apply to Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co.

A NEW Military Saddle and Bridle complete made to order by "Wilkinson and Kidd" Hunting size and just received Price Rs. 130.

CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND Co. have just landed the following Carriages of the best London finish viz.

A Shigram with plate Glass all round and most neatly lined.

A Stylish Britzka by "Kinder," with best Patent Lamps and a set of brass mounted Harness.

A neat London built Buggy by "Phillips".

A Bengal and Bombay built Palanquin.

N. B. a variety of Vehicles always on hand.

MESSRS. BENNETT AND CO.'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALES BY AUCTION.

ON Thursday next, the 27th instant, MESSRS. BENNETT AND Co. will submit to public sale at his residence Chowpatty House, situated at the foot of Malabar Point Hill, the Household furniture of *John Williams, Esq.* leaving the presidency; the same consists of a well furnished house—Silver Plate, plated ware, China and Glass ware, and the furniture chiefly made by Farrar, amongst which are Mahogany, Jackwood and Blackwood circular, Sofa, Card, Pier and other Tables, Book cases, Silk damask Couches, Chairs, Tea Poys, Cut glass chandeliers, Globe Lamps, wall Shades, Iron stone, Dinner Sets Cooking utensils, &c. &c. &c. if not previously disposed of.

ALSO.

A valuable and superior toned self adjusting one string Piana by "Bates."

At 1 P. M.

A very light and Elegant London built chariot with a pair of Capital horses and Harness, an office Shigram with Horse and harness, and an English built Buggy.

The property view and Catalogues ready for delivery.

CARBONELL'S WINES.

MESSRS. FRITH AND CO. have on Sale at their Godowns, Wines very recently imported from the above celebrated Firm, which they strongly recommend, viz.—

In Butts			Rs 800
Very superior Pale and Brown Sherry	@ 26	Rs ₱	doz.
Fine old Mellow Port	24	,,	
2d Growth. Claret	24	,,	

Bombay, 25th Jan. 1842.

H. B. SMITH'S WINES.

LATELY received from the above well known House, and are on Sale at the Godowns of the undersigned.

In Butts			Rs 800
Superior Gold color Sherry	@ 22	Rs ₱	doz.
Old Port Wine	22	,,	

FRITH AND CO.

Bombay, 25th Jan. 1842.

MASON AND GILBERTSON'S INDIAN PALE ALE.

THE undersigned have just landed, a Batch of the above Burton Ale, which they strongly recommend to notice as being of excellent quality, Price 70 Rups. per Hhd.

FRITH AND Co.

Nesbit Lane, 25th Jan. 1842.

CEYLON GOVERNMENT BILLS.

FOR SALE.—Bills of Exchange, drawn by the Right Hon'ble the Governor of Ceylon, on the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, at 30 days sight, in sets of £100, and £50 each. Exchange at 1s. 11d. per Rupee. Apply to

FRITH AND CO.
Agents, Ceylon Govt.

ON Sale; at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following Wines, of choice quality, received ex "Malabar" and "Bombay."

APALATIGUI AND CO. OF XERES.

Superior Pale Golden Sherry in Butts	@ Rs	650
,, Hhds.	,,	350
,, Quarter Casks.	,,	170
,, Quart Bottles	,, 18 to 24 ₱	Dozen.

HAURIE AND CO. OF XERES.

Superior Pale Sherry in Butts.	@ Rs.	620
,, Hhds.	,,	320
,, Quar. Casks	,,	160

J. W. O'CONNER, OF LONDON.

Pale Gold Sherry in 3 Dozen Cases,	@ Rs, 24 ₱	Doz
Fine Old Port in Quart	,, 20 ₱	do.
do. Pint	,, 10 ₱	do.
Sparkling Champagne,	,, 45 ₱	do.
Brandy in Quarts,	,, 12 ₱	do.

WM. AND THOS. EDMOND AND Co.

Rampart Row, 25th January, 1842.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of Messrs. *Wm. & Thos. Edmond and Co.* Superior Manilla Rope, at 18 Rs. per cwt. Rampart Row, 25th January, 1842.

NOTICE.

MR. HENRY DUNDAS ARBUTHNOT, is authorized to sign for our Firm per procuration.

GILLANDERS, EWART AND Co.

Bombay, 25th Jan. 1842.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents at this place for the *General Maritime Assurance Office* of *London*, and are prepared to grant Policies from Port or Ports in India, to any Port or Ports in Great Britain, or to Europe not north of Hamburg.

GILLANDERS, EWART AND Co.

Bombay, 25th Jan. 1842.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 20th January 1842.

No. 43. A Station order by Brigadier Fearon dated 29th ultimo granting Lieut. F. A. Jackson, 62d Rt N. I. permission to proceed to Bombay, for the benefit of his health, until the 1st March next, is confirmed.

Bombay Castle, 22d Jan. 1842.

No. 44. Conductor W. Moore, of the Commissariat Department is allowed to retire from the Service on the Pension of his rank, agreeably to the Regulations, vide Section 51 Article 186 of the 3rd Supplement to the Military Code

No. 45. A Station order by Lieut. Col. Davies dated Karrack 27th Nov. last, placing the services of Lieutenant Jopp, Staff officer, at the disposal of the Resident in the Persian Gulph, and appointing Captain Mignan, of the 1st Bombay European Regt to act as Bazar Master, and Persian Interpreter, and Captain Brown 16th Regt. N. I. to act as Staff officer from the date of the departure of lieutenent Jopp, without prejudice to their present duties, is confirmed.

No. 46. Lieut. J. H. G. Crawford, of the Engineer Corps, acted as Assistant to the Chief Engineer, during the absence of Lieutenant Cruickshank on Sick Certificate from the 20th of Sept. to the 20th Nov. last.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council;
P. M. MELVILL, Lieut.-Col. Secy. to Govt

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

22d January 1842.

The following appointment, promotions and transfers in the Subordinate Medical Department of the Army are ordered.

1st Grade apprentice Walter Gordon to be an Acting Assistant Apothecary from the 20th inst and attached to the 2d Company 2 Battn. of Artillery in Scinde.

2nd Grade Apprentice Robert Angell attached to H. M. 40th Regt. to be a 1st Grade apprentice. Date of rank, 29th Dec. 1841.

Probationer Antonio Bastian to be a 2nd Grade Apprentice and attached to H. M. 17th Regt. at Aden. Date of rank, 29th Dec. 1841.

2nd Grade Apprentice C. Turnbull to join the 1st Bt. Artillery at Ahmednuggur vice 1st Grade Apprentice William Roatch transferred to the European General Hospital.

2nd Grade Apprentice James Smith attached to the 2nd European Light Infantry to be a first Grade Apprentice—Date of rank, 20th January 1842.

Probationer J. D. Thomson to be a 2nd Grade Apprentice and attached to the 2nd Battalion of Artillery. Do. do.

The Native General Court Martial assembled at Kurrachee and of which Subedar Major Luximon Powar of the 8th Regt. N. I. is President, is dissolved.

The Brigadier Commanding in Lower Scinde, will be pleased to assemble a Native General Court Martial at Kurrachee, for the trial of such Prisoners as may be brought before it; and to nominate an Officer to Officiate as Judge Advocate to whom Lists of Evidences are to be sent.

All Parties to be duly warned, and they are hereby ordered to attend the Court.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to authorize the issue of 20 days Subsistence Money to each of 5 Rejected Recruits for the 22d Regt. N. I. to enable them to return to their Native Villages.

The undermentioned officers and Warrant officers have obtained leave of absence.

31 Regt. Lt. Cavy.—Lieut J. Forbes from 4th Jan. to 28th Feb. to proceed to Kurrachee, on Medical Certificate.

Horse Brigade.—Veterinary Surgeon J. S. Stockly from 1st to 28th Feb. to proceed to Bombay on private affair.

Ordnance Dept.—Sub Conductor J. Collelo from 5th Jan to 5th Feb. to proceed to Bombay for the benefit of his health.

24th January, 1842.

Private Mootee Singh is transferred from the 9th to the 24th Regt. N. I. and directed to join.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave of absence.

Eur. Regt. Lieut. C. F. Christie from 21st to 31st January to proceed to Bombay, on Medical certificate.

By order of the Commander in Chief.
(Signed) STRATFORD POWELL, Lieut. Col.
Adjutant-General of the Army.

BOMBAY.

Price Current and Mercantile Register.

Saturday, January 22nd, 1842.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

COTTON.—Has experienced a considerable fall during the week, partly to be ascribed to the unfavourable news from England, to the scarcity of money, and diminished confidence in the Bazaar, and to the anxiety of the dealers, to clear off their Stock previous to the arrival of new Cotton. Oomrawutty which cost Rs. 100 at 101 early in the week has since been sold at Rs. 95 and Rs. 96, and Komptah has been purchased at Rs. 85, Surat and Broach Cotton is also lower, Rs. 109 at Rs 104 ₱ Candy.

OPIUM.—Has experienced a further decline, and good new drug can be purchased at Rs 680 per chest.

Balance of former year's Importation	Chests	2,000
Imported from the 3rd Nov. to the 18th January 1842		4,525
		6,525
Exported from the 27th October to the 18th Jan. 1842		3,193
Remaining	Chests	3,332

EUROPE GOODS.

PIECE GOODS.—The Market is now more depressed than before, and there have been few sales and at low prices.

METALS.

IRON ENGLISH BAR.—Is firm at Rs 23 per Candy.

HOOP IRON.—In good demand.

STEEL.—In good demand.

COPPER.—In good demand.

SPELTER.—In good demand.

THE MONEY MARKET.

Remains as before.

FREIGHTS.

TO LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.—Tonnage is abundant, and the rate cannot be quoted above £ 2. 15 per Ton

TO CHINA.—Several vessels have been chartered at Rs. 17½ to Rs 19 per Candy for Cotton to Macao.

TO CALCUTTA.—There is a demand for Tonnage for Salt at high rates.

MEMORANDA OF EXCHANGE FOR COMPANY'S PAPER.

BILLS, &c.

Current value of Government Securities.	Buy Rs. as.	Sell Rs as.
Five ₱ cent Loan of 1825-26 From No 1151 to No 3000	104-8	105
Five ₱ cent Loan of 1825-26 From No 3001 to No 6000	104-8	105
Five ₱ cent Loan of 1825-26 From No 6001 to No 10,000	104-8	105
Five ₱ cent Loan of 1825-26 From No 10001 to No. 15,280	104-8	105
Five ₱ cent Loan of 1829-30	104-8	105
Four ₱ cent Loan of 1832-33	91	91-8
Four ₱ cent Loan of 1835-36 Comp's Rs	85	85-8
Five ₱ cent Transfer Loan, of 1834-35	108	108-8
Five ₱ cent Loan of 1841-42	99	99-8

Course of Exchange.

Bills on Calcutta @ 30 days sight Company's Rs	97-8	98
Calcutta Hoondies @ 60 days sight	97	97-8
Bills on Madras @ 30 ditto...ditto	978-	

Bills on Canton @ 60 ditto....ditto ₱ 100 Dollars		208
	s. d.	s. d.
Bills on London @ 6 months sight	2-1	24
Bills on London @ 30 days sight (Cey. Govt.)	2	1 11½

Price of Bullion and Specs.

	Rs as.	Rs as.
Spanish Dollars whole ₱ 100	221	221-8
Ditto do. broken ₱ 100	220	220-8
German Crowns ₱ 100	213	213-8
Sovereigns or Bank of England Notes ₱ £ Stg	10-12	11
Sycee Silver large Ingots ₱ 100 Tolahs	103-12	104
Ditto do. small Ingots ₱ 100 Tolahs	103-8	103-12
Bombay Bank Shares	119	120
Asia Bank Shares		3 ₱ Par.

Premia of Insurance.

Bombay to London	280 a 300 ₱ ct
Ditto to the Cape of Good Hope	200 a 280 do
Ditto Port Louis	180 a 200 do
Ditto Calcutta	200 a 280 do
Bombay to Madras	180 a 200 do
Ditto Colombo	100 a 180 do
Ditto Whampoa	280 do
Ditto Batavia	200 do
Bombay to Singapore	200 do
Ditto Bussorah	800 do
Ditto Bushire	280

Shipping Intelligence.

Arrivals.

Jan. 20th Barque Wave, Collin McFee, Master, from Greenock 24th August 1841.

do. 22d Barque Queen Victoria, John Connor, Master, from Manilla, and Singapoor, 25th Dec. Penang.
Passenger, Mrs. Brooks Chief officer's Wife.

do. do. Ship Lady Lilford, B. Scott, Master, from Liverpool 17th September 1841.

do. 23d Brig Hamoody, Mahomed bin Ahmud, Naiqui-dah, from Singapoor 8th Dec. 1841.

do. do. Barque Glasgow, Robt. Hildrith, Master, from Greenock, 13th September 1841.

do. 23d Barque Colchester, James Withers, Master, from Liverpool, 16th September 1841.

Do. 24th Charles, Grant, W. Pitcairn Master, from China 3d and Singapore 20th December.
Passengers.—W. Spottishoode Esq. Messrs. Guthry Johnston, Bell, and Strachan, Master Ingle, Muncherjee Cursetjee, Framjee Bazonjee.

Do. do. Ship Adam Lodge, J. Henderson, Master from Singapore 25th December.
Passengers.—4 Arabs.

Departures.

Jan. 20th Ship Orwell, John Colburn, Master, to Cochin, Tallicherry, and London.

do. do. Barque Columbine, William Cape, Master, to Liverpool.
Passengers. W. B. Gaskell, M. Treacy, Surgeons.

do. do. French Ship Reunion, S. Terusse, Master, to Alleplé, and Marseillies.

In the Harbour.

VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DESTINATION.	TO SAIL.
A Steamer	Supt. Indian Navy	Suez	1st Feb
Cumbrina	Eglinton Maclean & co.	London	29th Jan
Thistle	Frith & co.	Liverpool	15th Jan
Clarendon	Ritchie Steuart & co.	Liverpool	
Hertonia	McG. Brounrigg & co	Liverpool	despatch
Kilblain	Eglinton Maclean & co	Liverpool	25th Jan
England	Forbes & co.	Liverpool	despatch
Clansman	W. & T. Edmond & co	Liverpool	
Alex. Grant	B. & A. Hormarjee	Liverpool	
Brilliant	McVicar, Burn & co.	Falmouth	30th Jan
Eleanor Lancaster	McVicar Burn & co.	Calcutta	1st Feb
Caroline	Aga M. Rahim	Calcutta	18th Jan
Actress	Higginson & Cardwell	Calcutta	25th Jan
St. Vincent	Campbell Miller & co.	Calcutta	5th Feb
Wild Irish Girl	B. & A Hormarjee	China	despatch
Caledonia	Dirom Carter & co.	China	1st Feb
Vestal	Remington & co.	China	this day
Royal Saxon	B. & A. Hormarjee	China	despatch
Gorakhur	Jejeebhoy Dadabhoy	China	
Queen Victoria	Pollexfen Milne & co.	China	
Christina	Frith & co.	China	
Colonist	Skinner & co.	Singapore	
Julia	Jamsetjee J. S. & co.	Singapore	
Drongan	Gillanders Ewart & co.		
Charles Forbes	H. Blaciejee & co.		
Mor	Remington & co.		
Victoria			
Lowjee Family	Forbes & co.		
Hornby	Dirom Carter & co.		
William Perrie	W. & T. Edmond & co		
Christiana	W. Elsam & co		
United Kingdom	W. & T. Edmond & co		
Helen	N. Eduljee & co		
Devonport	Frith & co.		
Caledonia	Viccajee Mherjee		
Herald	McVicar Burn & co		
Margaret			
Lady Lilford	Foster & co.		
Colchester	Remington & co.		
Glasgow	McVicar Burn & co.		
Wave	Remington & co.		
Charles Grant	Cursetjee Cowasjee & co		
Queen Victoria			
Adam Lodge			
H. C. Steamers	Atalanta, Berenice, Zenobia, Hugh Lindsay, Victoria		
H. C. Brig	Tapide		
,, ,, Sloop	Yeoter Cardite		
,, ,, Schooner	Elphinstone		
,, ,, ,,	Emily		
,, ,, Cutter	Mulitea		
,, ,, Ship Hastings	Nurbuddah		

Thetis Light Vessel at the Rock Station

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS AT KEDGEREE.

Jan. 10th.—English Barque Grindlay, W. Grindlay, from Port Phillips 8th Nov.; English Barque Prince Waterloo, G. Williamson, from Liverpool 20th Aug; English Brig Earl Grey, J. Bell, from ditto 11th Sept.

Jan 11th—English Ship Robt. Small, J. P. Scott, from Starts 22d Aug. and Cape of Good Hope 11th Nov; English Ship Robarts, B. J. Elder, from Akyab 6th Jan; H. C. Steamer Enterprize, C. H. Berthon, from Madras 4th Dec.

English Barque Wemiff, Thos Hunt, from Singapore 8th, and Malacca 9th Dec.; English Ship Arabian, C. C. Gardener, from Launceston, Van Diemen's Land 20th Oct, and Batavia 10th Dec; English Ship Windsor, E. P. Nisbet, from London 25th Aug., and Ports mouth 2d Sept.

☞ Robert Small and Weraff passed up Saugor on the 10th Instant.

Jan. 12.—English Ship Thos. Arburthnot, J. Brown, from Port Phillip 20th Nov; French Ship Gabriel, Heurtenent, from Bourbon 2d Dec; English Ship Falcon, J. Pike from China 13th, and Singapore 26th Dec; English Barque Lysander, H. Currie, from Port Philip 16th Nov; Ann Ranken, Hindoo, Hecaia and Prince Regent, (particulars not yet received.

☞ Thos. Arbuthnot arrived at Cooley Bazar this morning.

ARRIVALS OF PASSENGERS.

Per Grindlay, from Port Phillip.—R Fergusson, esq, merchant; A McLeachlare, E. Porteous and W. Duff; three of the emigrants of the late ship India, who state, that they were secreted on board of this vessel until they were at sea.

Per Robert Small, from London.—Mrs McKean; capt McKean, B. N. I; messrs White and Hamilton, cadets. Steerage Passengers.—Mrs Baber; mrs. Lewis; Thos Marks; Joseph Salman, and James Still. From the Cape of Good Hope, Mrs Tierney, mrs Donally, and mrs Lane; misses Davis Tierney and Gainey; messrs Tierney and Donally, B. C. S; capt Showers, M. A; mr Hutchison, B. A; Mr Mills; master T. H. Prinsep. Steerage Passengers.—Mrs Walker, and Jos Jacob.

Per H. C. Steamer Enterprize.—The hon'ble H. B. Derinna, B. C. S; capt Smith, Madras eng; R. Wilford, esq; —Scott, esq; miss Smith; dr Bowson; mr, and mrs. Richardson.

Per Windsor, from London.—Mesdames Taylor and child, O'Hanlon, Hulse, and Wright; misses Sandham, G. Sandham, Skattorae, Robinson and Julia Robbinson; Thos. Taylor, Esq. C. S; Captain O'Hanlon, 1st B. Cavalry; Drs Sandham, and Rutherford, H M 62d Regt; Lieut C Wright, 44th N. I; Capt Richardson, 62d B N. I.; Messrs Money, Baille, Simons, Auston and Sebley, artillery cadets; Mr. Cox, infantry ditto; Mr. Powell; 66 men, 5 women and 1 child, privates for the H E I C.

Per Weraff from Singapore;—Mr. Seth, merchant.

REMARKS.

The Grindlay conveyed 48 single females, 43 single males, 59 married couples, and 43 children, emigrants of the late ship India, from Riode Janeiro to port Phillip.

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

12th.—Sir Wm. Wallace, H. Lovite, for Penang and Singapore, and Hydrose; Nacoda, for Bombay, in a day or two; Anne and Jane, Thos Smith; for Liverpool, in 3 or 4 days.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—Jan. 12, Barque City of London, capt. Joshua Outram, from Maulmain 6th January.

Passengers:—Lieuts. Beagin and Sherriff, 2 companies of the 2d Regt. N. I. Mr. Bartley in medical charge, 1 Serjeant of Artillery, and 1 of H. M. 63d Regt. Mr. and Mrs. Lawrance and family, and 4 servants.

January 13. Ship Lady Flora, R. Ford, from London 18th and Plymouth 21st Sept.;—Passengers Mesdames Inglis, Bullock, Dunlop, Powell, Curran, Kelly, Healy & R. Kelly; Misses Supple, Fitzgerald, Healy & A. Healy; children, Misses Inglis and Powell, 4 Masters Powell and Master Bullock born at Sea 27th Dec. 1841; Lieut. col, Herbert, C. B. Madras Army; W. A. D. Inglis, Esq. M. C. S. major Bullock 3d M. L. C captain W. W. Dunlop 50th M. N. I. Asst. Chaplain Revd. Dr. W. P. Powell, Madras Est. Right Revd. Dr. Fennelly, V. A. Madras; Lieutenant H. A. O'Coust. 48th M. N. I. Asst. Surgeon Richard Gamble, M. D.

H. M. 4th L. C. Stewart 39th and James Jackson 57th Regt. Messrs. Frances Edwardes & Sidney Waller, Cadets M. N. I.; messrs. John Breen, John Kenny, Eugene Sheil, James Carry, James Edwards, Joseph Kennedy, John O'Driscoll, Jeremiah O'Donovan, Joseph Skain and Terrence McSwinny--servants; Catherine McIntosh, Louisa Willis and child, Jessie Reil and infant born at Sea 11th October 1841; Newren Ayah Patrick Kelly and Antonio--Ships spoke with, Octr. 28th Barque "Amwell" from Calcutta for Cork 4dg. 20 N. 21dg. 5 W.—Do. ship "Sarah" from Calcutta for London 4dg.5 N. 21dg.25 W.--Novr. 10, ship "Corea" from Liverpool for Bombay our 60 days, 16dg. 45' S. 30 30 W.- 20th ship "Duke of Roxburgh" from London for Sydney, 76 days, 34dg. 56 S. 17 10 W.--30th "Lord Hungerford" from London for Calcutta with Troops 80 days, 38dg. 30 S. 13 50 E. December 9th, Barque "Colchester" from Liverpool for Bombay, 39dg. 0 S. 50dg 0. E.

DEPARTURES.—Jan. 11, Ship Seringapatam. W. F. Hopkins, to London.

Do. 11, Barque Tenasserim, D. Tapley, to Penang and Singapore.

Do. 12, Barque Harriot. Alfred Beech, to Calcutta.

Passengers:—Capt. Tinley, Lieut. C. T. Hamilton, Ensign J. H. Archer, Assistant Surgeon Prat, 2 Non commissioned Officers, 187 rank and file, 7 women and 6 children.

January 13. H. M. S. Larne, P. J. Blake, to Trincomallee and England.

MILITARY ARRIVALS & DEPARTURES.

Arrivals.

Jan. 19th Ensign Anderson, 1st B. E. Regt. from Nugger.
do. 23d Capt. Chalmers, M. Army, Mysore Commissioner from Nagpoor.
do. 24th Major W. Sterling from Mhow.

Departures.

Jan. 22d Surgeon A. Gibson, Supt. of *B. G. to Deckan.*
do. do. Lieut. F. Wells, 15th Regt. N. I. to Scinde.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

AGRA.

BIRTHS.

At Cawnpore, on the 5th of January, the Lady of Captain Campbell, H. A., of a daughter.

At Shajehanpore, on the morning of the 3rd January, the wife of Mr. J. O. H. Kew, Clerk, of a son.

At Agra, on the 9th instant, Lady Richards, of a daughter.

At Agra, on the 9th instant, the wife of Mr. J. R. James, of a son.

At Saugor, on the 22nd December, Mrs. Jas. Rae, of a son.

DEATHS.

At Lucknow, no the 2nd instant, of Dropsy, Captain A. R. Macdonald of the 4th Regt. N. I.; an excellent Officer and a most worthy man, highly esteemed by the Officers and men of his Regiment; his memory will long be cherished by them with affection and regret. At Lucknow, on the 4th instant, Mr James Lightle, of the Resident's Office, aged 30 years.

CALCUTTA.

BIRTHS.

At Barrackpore, on the 5th Jan, the lady of capt. T. B. Studdy, 8th L. C., of a son.

At Ferozpore, on the 26th Dec, the lady of Lieut. Duffin 26th N. I., of a daughter.

At Kishnaghur, on the 4th Jan, the lady of Rev. C. 1. Blanchardt, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At St. Andrew's Church, on the 10th Jan., by the revd W. H. Meiklejohn, Alexander Grant Glass, esq, to Sophia Grace, fourth daughter of W. Ramsay White, esq. officiating deputy inspector-general of hospitals, H. M. forces in Bengal.

At Bareilly, on the 29th Dec., by the rev. J. H. Rudd, Fred. Pole Butler, esq., C. S., Shahjehanpore, to Anne, youngest daughter of W. Cowell, esq., C. S.

At Calcutta, on Saturday the 8th January, at the Durrumtollah church, by the Revd. Mr. Corea, Mr. C. Rappa to miss B. Alexander.

At Calcutta, on the 1st January, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend Mr. Fisher, Senior Chaplain, Mr. Charles Bowen, of the Honorable Company's Bengal Marine, to Mary Ann eldest daughter of the late Captain Thomas Hart.

DEATHS.

At Calcutta, on the 10th Jan. Marianne Rose, the infant daughter of George Frederick and Elizabeth McClintock.

At Calcutta, on Monday, the 10th Jan., Charles Garstin Sutherland, esq., 4th M. L. C., aged 23 years and 4 months.

At Burdwan, on the 3d Jan., the mother of Moha Rance Comul Coomarry and Dewan Poran Chund Baboo, and grandmother of his highness the rajah of Burdwan, who departed this life after a lingering illness of gout, to the regret of the family, aged about 78 years.

At Calcutta, on Tuesday, the 11th January, of cholera, Master James charles Potter, aged 4 years, 4 months and 13 days, deply regretted by his relatives.

At Parneuh, on the 1st Jan. at the residence of her son, Mrs. Johnson, widow of the late E. Johnson, esq., indigo planter, aged 56 years.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.—At Madras on the 11th instant, the Lady of Lieut.-Colonel Alexander, of a Daughter.

At Dharwar, on the morning of the 9th Instant, the Lady of Captain Blaxland, 37th Regiment N. I. of a son.

MARRIAGE.—At Trevandrum on the 5th January 1842, by the Rev. J. Peet, captain Henry Wolf Daly, Travancore Nair Brigade, to Charlotte Sarah, daughter of the late R. Paul, Esq. H. M. 87th Regiment of Foot, and step-daughter of Archd. Ramsay, Esq. M. A. Surgeon to the London Society's Mission in Travancore.

On the 3d January, at the Fort, St. Mary's church, by Special Licence, by the Rev. Mr. Mahon, A. M. Mr. John Luke Rudd, to Miss Jane Jemima, youngest daughter of Mr. John Luke Thorpe, Senior.

DEATH.—On Wednesday, the 1st December 1841, Mr. E. P. Clarke late of the Deputy Inspectors Office, aged 30 years.

CALENDAR, JAN. 31 DAYS, 1842.

Week.	Month.	REMARKABLE DAYS.	High Water. A. M.	High Water. P. M.	PHASES OF THE MOON.
					D. H. M.
T.	25	*Conversion of St. Paul.*	9 27	9 58	
W.	26		10 26	10 55	○ 26 10 41 A.
Th.	27	Duke of Sussex born, 1773	11 22	11 45	
F.	28	1820.	0 9	0 32	
Sa.	29	*King George IV. Access.*	0 52	1 12	
Sun	30	*Sexagesima Sunday.*—[*King Charles I. Martyr*, 1649.	1 36	1 56	
M.	31	*King George IV. proclaimed* 1820.	2 16	2 36	

North West Intelligence.

DELHI GAZETTE, JAN. 12.

FEROZEPORE, *8th January.*—Her Majesty's 9th Foot, 33rd Regiment Native Infantry, the Camel Battery, and a Detachment of Irregular Cavalry arrived here on the 30th December, Her Majesty's 8th Foot is as fine and strong-looking a Regiment as I have seen, and all men appeared in good health and high spirits. They had four halts in the station, when orders came for their departure, and the Convoy under the command of Major-General McGaskill, consisting of Her Majesty's 9th Foot, 26th Regiment Native Infantry, 10th Light Cavalry, a Ressallah of Irregular Cavalry, and a Detachment of the 2nd Company 2nd Battalion Artillery, with the recruits of Her Majesty's 13th and 44th Regts., and 200 native recruits for the different Regts., in Affghanistan, marched and crossed the Pontoon Bridge on the morning of the 4th instant. General Pollock accompanied by Lieutenant Pollock, left yesterday, for Peshawur under a salute of 13 guns.

Colonel A. F. Richmond, of the 43rd Regiment Native Infantry, commands the station. A Station Order has been issued for the 19th and 33d Regiments Native Infantry, and Captain Alexander's Troop of Horse Artillery to entertain their extra marching establishments. Indents to be sent in without the least possible delay for camels, dooley-bearers, &c., but when they start and whither to be sent, is of course a secret, till further orders, though it is said they proceed to Kandahar. Sir J. Nicolls, K. C. B., is expected here shortly, the Light Cavalry from Kurnaul about the 19th, and the Company of Artillery from Cawnpore on the 22nd. An unexpected order reached on the 6th instant, recalling all the recruits of Her Majesty's 13th and 44th Foot, who had left with the Convoy, and they came into the station last evening.

DELHI.—It is now understood that the 22nd Native Infantry will move to Meerut, and that the 73rd Native Infantry, destined for that station, will come here; there is a rumour of the 10th Native Infantry going to Agra to replace the 9th Regiment, which, it is said, will have to move to Delhi as was first ordered.

The remains of the late gallant Colonel Skinner are to be brought into Delhi in a few days. As application has been made to the Commander-in-Chief, it is supposed, that his own Regiment will accompany the corpse. The 10th Regiment, under command of Colonel Oliver, is, we hear, selected, being the strongest in men, to perform the usual ceremonies.

A Detachment of Major Forster's Shekawattie Brigade is expected over here, as soon as orders are received from the Adjutant General, to take a part in the duties of the city.

ARRIVAL.—*9th January*, Lieut. Sherwill 2d European Regiment; Lieut. Austin, H. A. from Meerut, on temporary leave.

DEPARTURES.—*10th January.* Lieut. and Adjutant Kirby, Assit. Surgeon Comberback. Artillery, to Kurnaul with Head Quarters and 1st Company 2d Battalion of Artillery; Captain Somerville, 51st N. I. to Meerut and Mussoorie.

LUCKNOW, *19th December.*—In the way of Gup here I can give you nothing regarding the Oude Corps—I hear that Mr. R—, the late Colonel of a Brigade, is doing his utmost to be reinstated, but I fear in vain; having made himself so unpopular with the Native Gentry and even with his own Officers.

Moona Jaun is much talked of as likely to succeed to the throne. I hear it from every one, but of course the thing is impossible barring even the injustice it would be doing to the present heir apparent.

——, *2d January* 1842.—I hear the 2d regiment under command of a Captain Bunbury, of the Oude service, behaved remarkably well, in capturing 12 men and killing 8 in a skirmish with the notorious dacoit Gunga Ram Sohoy, an offender of the Company's Territory; the loss on the side of Captain B. was one Havildar, the regiment was attacked unawares in the Jungles which were so very thick that it was impossible for more than one man to pass at a time. A principal man of Gunga Ram Sohoy's was apprehended in this skirmish.

AGRA UKHBAR.—JAN. 13.

By letters from Peshawur of the 30th inst., we gather that the advance upon Jellalabad of the Brigade under Brigadier Wild, had been determ ned on for the 3rd instant. They were to get two guns from General Avitabile, and had abundance of grape and shrapnel with them, taken on by Captain Lawrence from Ferozepore. Letters of the 24th from Jellalabad had been received, which mention that 25,000 Rupees had just arrived there from Peshawur—sent on by Captain Mackeson.

AGRA. Her Majesty's 31st Regiment will commence its march for Meerut, on the 15th instant, on which day the 9th Regiment Native Infantry will arrive. The departure of the former gallant Regiment, is a source of general regret throughout the station, to the society of which its Officers added so much spirit.

JANUAR 15TH

DBATH OF SIR W. MACNAGHTEN.—This was Received just as we were going to press.

"Intelligence has been received from Cabool up to Dec. the 25th, IT IS STATED THAT SIR WM. MACNAGHTEN HAVING BEEN INVITED TO A CONFERENCE, WAS, DURING ITS SITTING, SUDDENLY ASSASSINATED.

The details of this foul treachery have not reached Agra, we believe.

Our Brigade had left Peshawur and were at Ali Musjid.

COL. WILD'S BRIGADE.—We have received letters of the 4th instant from Col. Wilds Brigade: They give us, however, no more important intelligence than we have not already laid before our readers. The Brigadier was himself in the dark as to what arrangements were to be adopted for the immediate disposal of the Brigade, but the moot point was whether they would immediately be pushed through the Khybur Pass, or be halted where they were at Kounsla, between the mouth of the Pass and Peshawur, till the arrival of Her Majesty's 9th and the 26th Native Infantry with the Cavalry and Artillery. By the way, nothing could have been more injudicious than the recision—some weeks since—of the order for the advance of this last named detachment, and with whom it originated we have not heard. But there can be no doubt that whether its originator was of the Corps Diplomatique or the Corps Militaire, his judgment was but ill displayed when he involved the British Government in the humiliating necessity of borrowing guns from the Seikhs—from an unwilling and unfriendly neighbour,—and such guns. The feeling caused by General Avitabile having lent us four guns, in direct opposition to the wishes of his troops, is described as having been evinced by the Seikh Soldiery in the most unequivocal manner. It had, indeed, been already fatal to some of our followers, and although the four Seikh Regiments who were most earnest in their indignation on the occasion, were yet induced to suffer the guns to be drawn (on the afternoon of the 3d,) in despite of them, at the head of the 30th and 53d Regiments, from Peshawur, to Camp. Yet these same miscreants were not slow to wreck their vengeance on three defenceless Camp followers who, on the morning of the 4th, were found lying murdered on the high-road, about three miles from Brigadier Wild's Camp, on the Peshawur road, under circumstances which led to the belief, that some Seikh Troops, who had been passing in that direction from Jumrood, were the murderers. With reference to such acts, the Brigadier had caused a circular to be issued, of which we have been favoured by our correspondent with a copy. "It being extremely dangerous, individually, to proceed to any distance from Camp,—Officers in command of Corps and detachments, are requested to strictly prohibit Sepoys or Camp-followers from quitting its immediate vicinity. whether for the purpose of cooking or otherwise.

AGRA.—On Thursday evening the entertainment given by Lieutenant-Governor to Colonel Bolton and the Officers of Her Majesty's 31st on the occasion of their leaving the station, took place. The dinner was numerously attended, the residents of the station being apparently anxious to give full effect to the compliment of the Lieutenant-Governor to his gallant guests. The dinner was followed by a Qua drille party which was continued with much spirit to a late hour.

Among the guests was Prince Saltykoff a Prince of the Russian Empire and now travelling in India.

Her Majesty's 31st marched this morning for Meerut. The 9th Regiment Native Infantry under colonel Paul, the new commandant of the station, arrived a few hours after. Their stay appears to be very uncertain and the 73rd Native Infantry are spoken of, as being in progress to relieve them. It is also said the 10th will take their place.

In consequence of the lamented death of His Excellency Sir William Hay Macnaghten Bart, the celebration of the birth of an Heir apparent to the British Throne by a ball and supper at Purell, is postponed from the Evening of the 3d to the Evening of the 17th of February.

HENRY L. ANDERSON.
Private Secretary.

Purell, January 24th 1842.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1842.

From the *Delhi Gazette* of the 12th instant, we learn that Her Majesty's 9th Foot, the 26th Regiment Native Infantry, the 10th Light Cavalry together with some irregular horse and details of artillery left Ferozepore on the 4th January *en route* to Peshawer.

The *Agra Ukhbar* of the 15th of the present month states that the Seikh soldiery at Peshawer evinced much ill feeling towards the British and expressed considerable dissatisfaction at General Avitabile having lent four guns to Colonel Wild's brigade. Several camp followers belonging to this force have been murdered. The Seikh troops are strongly suspected to be the guilty parties. Colonel Wild has issued a memorandum, intimating the danger of individuals proceeding any distance from the lines, and directing commanding officers to prohibit sepoys and followers from quitting the vicinity of the Camp.

The brigade has, since the 4th January, quitted Peshawer and moved to Ali Musjid. Its ulterior movements are however involved in uncertainty. There appears some probability that it will not attempt to move through the Khybur pass until reinforced.

We have received Bengal papers to the 13th instant. The *India* Steamer left Calcutta for Madras and Suez on the 10th. Sir Richmond Shakespeare is to accompany Major General Pollock to Afghanistan in the capacity of secretary. It is probable that a new corps of Native Cavalry will shortly be raised in Bengal, and numbered the 11th, to replace the former 2nd regiment disbanded for misconduct in Afghanistan. Sixteen transports have been taken up for the conveyance of troops to China.

Madras journals to the 15th of the present month have arrived. Her Majesty's ship *Larne* sailed on the 13th for Trincomallee, whence she will proceed to England.

From the *Ceylon Herald* of the 7th we learn that an agricultural society has been organized at Colombo under the patronage of the Governor. Captain Rogers of the Ceylon Rifles very nearly lost his life when on a sporting excursion. He was seized and carried some distance by an elephant, but fortunately escaped with some severe though not dangerous hurts.

Since the announcement in our *Extra* on Saturday last of the death of Sir Wm. MacNaghten we have been making every exertion to procure a detailed account of the transactions, which preceded this melancholy event. We regret that our endeavours have not met with much success. The utmost, that we have been able to glean, is that the assassination was perpetrated during an interview, with the rebel chiefs, at which terms of accomodation were proposed without success. All accounts agree that three officers, named Conolly, Lawrence and Mackenzie accompanied the Envoy. If they have not already shared his fate, we regret to say there is but too much reason to dread that they will ere long do so, as Akhbar Khan and his colleagues must be aware that, by the treacherous murder of Sir William MacNaghten, they have put themselves beyond the pale of mercy, and that unless they can succeed in totally extirpating the British forces in Afghanistan, the day of retribution will soon arrive. Of Dost Mahomed and his son Akhbar, it may truly be said, that the child is a worthy scion of a blood thirsty and traitorous stock. Dost Mahomed obtained Ghuzni, which he made the stepping stone to his subsequent advancement, by violating a safeguard and murdering it's Governor. The son has only followed in the footsteps of his sire, though we trust his temporary success will not be so great. After such deeds as these, it is ridiculous for the opponents of Lord Auckland's policy to attempt to depreciate Shah Soojah by contrasting him with either of his relatives. Allowing for argument's sake that the present Monarch of Afghanistan is a devil incarnate, still any difference which can exist, betwixt his character and that of Dost Mahomed or Akbar Khan, in favour of either of the latter, must be but the shadow of a shade.

By the death of Sir Wm. MacNaghten, the Indian Government has lost a valuable, talented and energetic servant. It is gratifying to find that the mind of the late envoy did not succumb to the difficulties which surrounded him. To the last he evinced a spirited determination to uphold the honor of the British name. We trust his death will ere long be avenged.

The motive of the Afghan chiefs for assassinating Sir Wm. MacNaghten is not likely to have been that of personal enmity. They were more probably induced to slay the envoy from the idea, so prevalent amongst Asiatics and so consonant to Oriental experience, that the destruction of the chief would be attended by the dispersion of his followers. On this point, the Afghans will quickly find that they have been mistaken, and that the only effect which will result from the murder, will be that of bringing down the vengeance of the English in a tenfold degree on the assassins. We regret to say that letters have been received from Jellalabad stating that efforts were made by General Elphinstone and Major Pottinger to recover the body of the unfortunate envoy, but without success. His remains have been treated with the utmost indignity. The head has been severed from the body and carried in triumph through the streets of Cabul.

Of the actual state of the British forces in the Afghan capital on the 25th December, we have no authentic information. Some reports would induce the belief that the chief military and political authorities contemplated a retreat on Jellalabad. We trust that this movement will not be attempted, as we conceive it to be pregnant with danger, indeed with almost certain destruction to those who join in it. Our objection is principally grounded on the natural difficulties of the route, the inclemency of the season, and the hostile spirit of the hill tribes. We do not lay much stress on the moral effect which this retreat would produce, by giving fresh spirit to the Afghans and making the insurrection still more general than at present. On this head we should feel perfectly satisfied, were the force at once in safety at Jellalabad; for the affair of the insurrection is but a question of time and depends upon the continuance of the frost and snow in the mountain passes. The more numerous the insurgents are, who may attempt to keep the field in April next, the better for England, for the severer will be the lesson which defeat will teach them. The folly of attempting to withstand the British, can only be demonstrated to the Afghans, by an encounter on a grand scale, the result of which shall cause the loss not only of some of the chiefs, to every tribe, but of some one member to almost every family throughout the disaffected portions of the country. The worst thing that would occur, for the future maintenance of British influence, is that the insurgents should vanish like Dost Mahomed and his followers did, from before Sir John Keane's army at Ghuzni: each man returning to his own home unscathed, only to await a fresh opportunity for rebellion.

In the absence of all direct communication with the scene of warfare, we recommend the following extract from the *Bengal Hurkaru* to the attention of our readers. It gives many particulars of the proceedings at Cabul, up to the 9th December, which we have not seen elsewhere. Up to that date twenty three officers, including those under General Sale, had been killed, and thirty wounded. It appears that Akhbar Khan's treasure chest is well supplied. He is said to have distributed three lakhs of rupees amongst his followers on the 12th of November, at the rate of ten rupees to each sowar and seven to each footsoldier. His Cavalry are estimated at five thousand. Their pay would therefore be half a lakh: leaving two and a half lakhs for the infantry. This would make the strength of the latter about thirty five thousand men.

"We have as yet no authentic intelligence from Caubul of a later date than the 9th ultimo. On that day Mahomed Ukbbar Khan was in treaty with us: but if the Native reports of the subsequent engagement, and the occupation by our troops, of the Balla Hissar have any foundation in truth, the terms proposed by him were no less unreasonable than those proposed before, and it was resolved, therefore, to make a desperate effort to make good, at any risk, our way to the citadel. It appears that, in the earlier stages of the insurrection, Zemaun Shah, or his son, was proclaimed King—and Jubbur Khan (the Dost's brother) Wuzeer; but that on the arrival of Mahommed Ukbbar Khan, he was exalted to the chief honor, and Zemaun Shah appointed Wuzeer. The latter, early in the month, seems to have had a regular army in his pay; and it is stated, that on the 12th of November, he paid his troops, three lakhs of rupees, at the rate of ten to each sowar, and seven to each footman. The cavalry are described as being well mounted and well armed; and not less than 5,000 in the field; but the infantry are vastly their inferiors, and little to be dreaded in war. They had sent the Shahs elephants into the Kohistan for the guns left there: these had been spiked, and their carriages destroyed, but the enemy expected to do great things with them. They had got some guns, as we have before stated, on commanding ground, and have been firing into our camp, using our 9lb. shot, which they work into egg-shaped balls, to send back to us. The insurgents had been suffering much from want of fuel, and our troops too had been sadly pinched with cold, as well as with hunger. The sick, however, were doing well. There had been several heavy falls of snow during the month.

In the cantonments provisions had been scarce—but ammunition plentiful. In the Balla Hissar ammunition was scarce. On the 10th of November, a supply had been safely conveyed thither; but an unsuccessful attempt was made on the 8th of December, to throw further supplies of ammunition into the citadel, and a large quantity fell into the hands of the enemy. It appears that the cantonment party had drawn their provision from a small village, in the neighbourhood, called Dehmeru—the only place from which grain was procurable, after our commissariat godowns had fallen into the hands of the enemy; but, a strong guards not having been sent there for its protection, Meer Musjedee, one of the chiefs, with a thousand followers, succeeded in capturing the village, and 800 maunds of grain fell into their hands. Subsequently a party, under Major Swayne, of the 5th N. I., were sent to recapture the village; the enemy evacuated it, but it seems that our party, for some unaccountable reason, did not occupy the position; and, it was found necessary to send out a still stronger party, consisting of eighteen companies of Infantry, a large body of cavalry, and a six pounder gun, under Brigadier Shelton. The enemy mustered in great force, on the hill, charged our troops vigorously, and captured our gun. The gun was retaken and the enemy dispersed; presently they reformed, and drove our troops from the high ground; but a fresh troop of the 5th cavalry charged the Affghan horse, in noble style, drove them back, and our troops retired in order. The 44th lost 19 killed, and 49 wounded—the 37th about 40 in all—and the 5th not more than 5 or 6. This was the affair of the 23rd November, which has already been often alluded to. It seems that it was a badly managed business, and that advantages were given to the enemy, of which they made but too good use. On the 28th it seems that they shelled. Dehmeru from the Cantonments, and that the enemy evacuated it; but it again fell into the hands of the insurgents. Ever since we first lost it, provisions had been grow scarce in camp and though the grain had been served out with a most niggardly hand—some days none having been given on to the natives—on the 9th ultimo, the date of the last authentic intelligence, there were only three days' provision in store. Up to that period, twenty-three officers (including those with Sale) had fallen, and above thirty had been wounded. Among the latter, whose names have not been mentioned, are Capt. Bott, 4th Cavalry—Lieutenant Eyre, Artillery, Lieut. Evans, H. M. 44th and Capt. Mackenzie, of the Pay department. Colonel Mackrell and Capt. Westmacott, were cut to pieces by a charge of cavalry. Capt Drummond is said to be under the protection of Shah Zemaun, and Ensign Rose (before said to have been killed) a prisoner in the town. Captain Bygrave, whose death has been reported, was alive, and doing good service; and Lieut. Sturt of the Engineers had, on several occasions, exhibited the most conspicuous gallantry."

By the *Falcon* which arrived at Calcutta on the 13th January we have received intelligence from China to the 13th ultimo. Extracts from the Canton *Free Press* of the 4th and 11th December will be found under the usual head. By the latest accounts which had been received from the expedition, it appears Sir Henry Pottinger and Sir Wm. Parker were at Chusan. No event of importance had taken place subsequent to the occupation of Ningpo, but it was reported that a portion of the Naval and Military forces had moved from the latter city towards Hongchoufon.

Mercantile operations at Macao and Whampoa are subject to much embarrassment, principally arising from the paucity of dollars. Opium is now paid for in Sycee It is a remarkable fact that the amount realised for the drug is far less than has ever been before known. The arrival of the Plenipotentiary at Hong kong was daily expected. It is considered probable that His Excellency will direct a second attack to be made on Canton; the Chinese having violated the truce by repairing the fortifications of the city and rebuilding several strong forts on the banks of the river above Whampoa.

There was no news of the missing steamer. The British cruizers were actively engaged in capturing Chinese junks and bringing them into Hongkong.

It would appear that the intriguing spirit of the French Government has induced it to endeavour to gain some advantage, by interfering in the existing dispute between Great Britain and China. To no other motive can we ascribe the sending to the latter country, a mission from Paris at this peculiar juncture. We find from the Macao shipping lists, that the frigate *Erigone* arrived at that port on the 8th December, having on board, Colonel Dubois de Jansigny, Envoy from the King of the French to the Court of Pekin.

The following extracts from Macao and Singapore letters will prove interesting to our commercial readers.

Macao, 10th Dec

"In the absence of the arrivals from the Coast, we have little or nothing of interest to communicate, but Sir H. Pottinger is expected down in a few days, and there seems every probability that an attack will then be made on Canton; for since his leaving this, the Chinese there have been rebuilding strong Forts, and made extensive preparations of defence in violation of the terms granted to that City. The recent order to seize Junks has been more than complied with in this quarter; as in the absence of large or valuable vessels, our ships have been taking small ones of 30 to 150 tons, and upwards, which is causing a strong feeling against us and much prejudice to Hong Kong, which is the chief place of their worthless captures.

Imports are lower than ever in Canton and can only be realized on taking the value in Teas, the prices are as follows—Common Congou 26 taels, blackish leaf common to good 28 to 29; ditto strong 30 to 31; ditto mix Pekoe flavor 34; Twankey common 24; fine 28 to 30; Bohae 21 taels. and other descriptions in proportions. As yet no Silk has arrived at Canton, and the Chinese say 2500 bales will be the most offering this season; the crop being very small. Teas, on the contrary, are in abundant supply, but a good deal inferior to last season—chiefly owing to hasty making up. The quantity gone and going is considerable, owing to the competition to secure the best Chops of the season, but although exports may not be checked by strict blockading Canton; there is a strong probability that shipments will fall off, as many parties will not submit to the actual low prices for goods, while keeping in mind the large Tea Export of the 18th April, they must entertain fears of unfavorable proceeds for present purchases. Prices must fall in Canton but not sufficiently to induce large Imports, as there does not appear any chance for a speedy advance in the value of goods. The best Long Cloths are worth 2.7 5. Spanish Stripes 1. 15. Long Ells 6. 50 to 7 Sp. Drs., and Yarn, say half Mule half Water, Nos 16 to 24. 22 to 24 Sp. Drs. Nos 26 to 40, 28 Sp. Drs. per Picul

Though Freights are low, say £5 from Whampoa and £4 loading outside, there is very little speculative demand for Teas, but the Americans, and one or two other parties, requiring to load ships are in want of money, and though the rate of Exchange on London, Bill at 6 months sight, is only 4s. 10d. by last transactions, and advance to 5 is expected, as Dollars are very scarce, the Opium Clippers bringing nothing from the Coast but Sycee, which they get at 4 to 5 premium, while the Canton people (wanting Dollars) will only take 2 to 3 per 100 discount. This sudden and extensive change in the mode of payment for Opium, probably is owing to the monied men of the country, who fear the times, and the Mandarins laying by their means in Dollars, as being the less bulky article,

A good deal of attention has lately been given by houses here to Hong Kong, but their earnest disposition to build, or otherwise invest property there, is much checked by the want of a decision from Government, or Sir H. Pottinger, as to whether that place will be held after the conclusion of the war.

The market for Drugs has lately been dull here; and prices may now be quoted: Patna Sp. Drs. 440. Benares 425 Sp. Drs. to 430 Sp. Drs and Malwa Drs. 340."

Singapore, 24th December.

"As the *Sylph* will probably be the last vessel in China before the arrival of Opium from the first sale, we think our present rates will decline. Benares may be quoted at Sp. Drs. 410 to 415. Malwa Sp. Drs 350. Turkey Sp. Drs. 330. The market is overstocked with Cotton intended for the China Junks, but considerable doubts exists as to their coming this season, in which case a fearful fall may be expected. Indian imports of every description are exceedingly dull—but China articles continue in great request. Good Cassia commands Sp. Drs. 12¼ to 12½ Camphor Sp. Drs. 42, Junk Tea Sp. Drs. 8 to 9 Straitis articles are plentiful—Pepper may be had as low as Sp. Drs. 4 90 to 5¼ per Picul, Gambier Sp. Drs. 2 to 2-10, Pearl Sago Sp. Drs. 1-0, Tin Sp. Drs. 16½. Exchange on England 4s. 8d. On Calcutta 220. Freights £4 to 5 10 per ton.

We have received *via* Calcutta, intelligence from Moulmein to the 29th December. Extracts, from the *Moulmein Chronicle*, and from private letters, will be found under the head of "BURMAH." The aspect of affairs at Rangoon was pacific.

Through the same channel we have news from the Cape of Good Hope to the 10th November. The Brig. *Malton* from Bombay was totally wrecked in Walker's bay on the 14th October. It will be in the recollection of our readers that this vessel was nearly lost on the prongs at the entrance of this port, about the middle of last year, from gross mismanagement. This is another instance of the necessity of the legislature taking into it's consideration, the propriety of establishing a tribunal to ascertain the competency of all candidates for the command of merchant vessels.

BOMBAY TIMES.

MHOW.—Great dissatisfaction at present prevails amongst the Military at Mhow, at the enormous rate fixed by Sir C. Wade for all kinds of conveyance for the troops now on march for Broach. Camels are charged Rups. 70 for twelve marches going, and a correponding sum for the returning march. Eight Annas a day are paid for Bullocks from the time they quit till they reach their destination; this will amount to about Rups. 15 in all. Bullocks have been furnished before now at Rupe. 3 a month and been discharged on reaching their new station. The difference of Rs. 12 on march of 30 days is a prodigions matter to the soldier by whom it must be paid. Some sweeping reforms were being attempted in the Malwa Contingent there had occasioned not a few scowling looks, and some angry words, amongst the fierce members of this corps.

MOCHA—We understand that the Sherreef of Mocha is likely some of these days to be called to a severe reckoning for his misdeeds. The *Endymion* frigate is about to visit him, when a few rounds of her broadside will bring him to his senses, Karrack, we belive, will not, after our surrender of it be entrusted as formerly to the care of the Sherreef of Bushire, but made over to the custody of an inland Chief; the charges of defending it, but not the care of the uses for which it is designed, devolving on the Chief of Bushire.

By the recent promotion of Lieut. col. Mark C. Webber of the Bengal Infantry to a Regimental Colonelcy, the Orders in virtue of which all Lieut. colonels in the same and all other Lines at that and the other two Presidencies senior to colonel Webber become entitled to the brevet rank of colonels are for the first time brought into operation—the Officers at this Presidency so benefited, being Lieut. Colonels J. Townshend, J. Gibbon, and S. Hughes C. B.

We regret to perceive in a Hull paper of 2d ultimo, that another of the Company's Coal ships has been lost. The *Vibilia*, Terry, from Newcastle for Aden, was wrecked on a coral reef, near the island of Mayotta, in the Mozambique channel, on the 9th August: crew saved, and arrived at St. Helena.

It will be seen from the following extract from the same paper, that the *Woodman* has not been condemned, but after receiving the requisite repairs at Bahia, will proceed direct to Bombay:—

"THE WOODMAN OF HULL.—Considerable anxiety having been felt for the the fate of this vessel, we are happy in being enabled to state that she arrived safe at Bahia on the 26th of September last. It will be well recollected that the Kingston, of Liverpool, on her arrival from China, reported having been in contact on the equator with the Woodman, on the night of the 17th September, and that the latter vessel had received so much damage as to render her late doubtful. From letters received in Hull yesterday by Thomas Thompson, Esq., we learn that the Woodman did receive considerable damage, having several of her spars and her cutwater carried away, her bow generally damaged, and making in consequence a great deal of water Under these circumstances, her commander, Capt. Good, held it imperative, for the benefit of all concerned, to get into the nearest port to make the requisite repairs, and made for Bahia, where he arrived in eleven days. Considering the disabled state of the Woodman, it had only been by the most unremitting exertion on the part of her officers and crew that she had reached that port. A survey had been held to ascertain the extent of the damage, when it was found requisite to discharge a considerable portion of the cargo, and the Lady Flora Hastings was engaged for the purpose of housing in her that part of the cargo, until the Woodman underwent the requisite repairs, after which she would re-ship it and proceed direct to Bombay, the port of her original destination. The paragraph in the Shipping Gazette, that the Lady Flora Hastings would proceed to Bombay with the Woodman's cargo, is incorrect, and we are authorised to contradict it."—Jan. 22.

Indian Intelligence.

CALCUTTA.

LIEUT. SUTHERLAND.—We regret to announce the death of Lieut. C. G. Sutherland of the Madras Light Cavalry. He had embarked on the *India* steamer, which left yesterday morning, but was afterwards landed as his dissolution was obviously approaching.—Englishman, Jan. 11.

NEW REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.—In answer to an enquiry on the subject, we can state that it is so probable as to be almost certain that a new regiment of Light Cavalry, to be numbered the 11th, will be raised in lieu of the late 2d regiment; for we can assure the Querist that Government have received the *authority* for the measure, but as the sanction was not accompanied by any *express directions* on the subject, the time for acting upon it remains to be determined by the Governor General in Council.—Ibid.

ARRACAN.—A letter from Arracan says:—

'The 68th Regt. are all well down here; but 13 men in hospital. The 47th are in camp, and have 70 odd in hospital; by the bye they are twice as strong as the 68th, having 9 companies here. The Detachment of European Artillery are quite well; the men were never more happy or better fed than they are at Khyoo Phyoo, but how long the Detachment of Artillery and second Regiment are to remain here is a question. We are all most anxious to know, for without Barracks in the rains the Sepoys would die daily, and as there is not the slightest sign of war, the sooner the 47th or 68th are ordered away the better and by commencing early the good ship *Amherst* could effect the whole without any additional expense to Government.' Ibid.

LIEUT. A. NICHOLETTS.—From private letters received from the Mauritius, we regret to announce the death of Lieutenat G. A. Nicholetts, 28th N. I., which took place at sea on the 7th October last. Lieutenant N. was on his way to Europe on medical certificate.—Ibid Jan. 12.

COLONEL LLOYD.—We undestand, that Colonel Lloyd, who commanded the old China Volunteer regiment, is to have the command of the one, which is now raising.—Hur. Jan. 10.

SIR RICHMOND SHAKESPEARE.—We understand, that General Pollock has selected Sir Richmond Shakespear, to fill an appointment on his staff, and that the latter proceeds at once to join the force at Ferozepore. Sir Richmond, it is said, is to accompany the General to Affghanistan, in the capacity of Secretary. A better appointment could scarcely have been made. Ibid.

TONNAGE FOR CHINA.—Active Preparations are being made, both as regards shipping and stores against the presumed necessity of sending large re-inforcements to China in the course of the ensuing month. Many thousands of tons have been taken up conditionally by Government, and, we are glad however harshly it may sound upon the ears of ship-owners, to hear that the tonnage has been procured at an exceedingly low rate, —nine rupees per ton for large vessels, such as the Thames and eleven rupees for smaller ones—this on the condi-

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tion, that if not required by the 14th Proximo, the ships are to be discharged, on the payment of two month's hire. It is said, that accommodation for five Regiments in all is required : and that tenders are to be called for, for the conveyance of some details of Horse Artillery ; but for the accuracy of this last we connot positively vouch. Ibid.—Jan. 11.

The following vessels have already been taken up by Government for China : Thames,, Trio, Martha, Wm. Money. Berhampooter. Urgent, Victoria, Wm. Wilson, Maria, Robarts. Cursetjee Cowasjee, city of Palaces, Forth, Pekin percy and Rohomany, aud, we believe, two or three others will be accepted.—Courier, Jan. 12.

FIRST CALCUTTA LOTTERY OF 1842.
Fifth Day's Drawing; Saturday, January 8, 1842.
PRIZES.

Nos. 2372340 3214 2570 3228 Prizes of 1000 Co.'s Rs. each.
Nos. 4568 3617 367 2982 639 Prizes of 500 Co.'s Rs. each.
Nos. 547 4152 1159 774 1286 Prizes of 250 Co.'s Rs. each.
Nos. 715 4649 1709 4197 1326 229 4345 4785 1362 27 1129 3669 3243 597 4394 2012 3146 Prizes of 120 Co.'s Rs. each.
Tickets entitled to be renewed for the last 2 days on paying 50 Rs. each before the 4th Feb. next.

2135	547	2499	4804	815	2306	3840	1775	477
753	17	4092	56	3524	220	88	1381	3124
3186	4265	2214	4632	2229	3993	3209	218	3562
661	18	1331	116	3576	1661	4709	1128	2218
2383	2999	1589	3773	772	4739	2373	280	3335
4505	1306	3070	346	1049	2563	4071	4278	1015
385	2741	1243	4430	1741	4133	2827	1850	3808
4830	326	175	795	4714	2380	1696	931	2312
4183	2901	3685	2923	4821	2951	2232	1630	1221
412	2732	4294	1971	530	3603	319	1883	3626
1065	854	850	2522	3203	990	2633	4485	237
1639	2602	4508	861	156	320	4574	3823	3093
427	715	673	1881	916	841	4389	4582	263
1	3435	217	4354	1193	3277	3632	4168	

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL OF NUNS AT MADRAS.—The arrival of Dr. Fennelly and several Nuns from Ireland, by the Lady Flora on Thursday, created we hear, a considerable sensation among the Roman Catholic population of Madras ; a large number assembling on the Beach to witness their disembarkation, which took place on the evening of that day. The concourse assembled on this occasion was extremely great, such indeed as is rarely witnessed in Madras ; the Beach was completely thronged with carriages and pedestrians from Messrs. Arbuthnot's office to the Custom House, chiefly members of the Catholic Community with their wives and families. After Dr. Fennelly and the Ladies had landed, greeted by appropriate salutations and marks of respect from the crowd, they proceeded to the Cathedral in Armenian Street, where a religious service was performed suitable to the occasion.—*Spectator, June* 15.

MRS. CAMPBELL.—The Ball given by the Society of Madras on Thursday evening to Mrs. A. D. Campbell on her approaching departure for Europe, was we learn a very numerously attended and brilliant affair, and filled the Banquetting Hall with a gay assemblage of the beauty and fashion of the Presidency.—*Ibid.*

BALL GIVEN BY A NATIVE.—The Nautch and Supper given to the Presidency yesterday evening, by C. Vencatachella Chitty to meet Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Campbell, was arranged with much taste and judgment and passed off in a manner which must have been equally gratifying to the worthy host and to his much respected guests, now about finally to quit our shores. A very numerous company was assembled on the occasion, embracing the principal members of the European Community at the Presidency, and a spacious temporary apartment was fitted up on the roof of the house and brilliantly lighted with chandeliers for the nautch, which displayed alternately the Hindoo and Musselman dances common on such occasions, the band of H. M. 57th Regiment which was in attendance, playing at intervals. A very elegant supper was laid out in an adjoining apartment, the walls of which were plentifully decorated with mirrors and engravings. After supper the health of Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Campbell and every happiness to them on their return to their native land, was proposed by C. Vencatachella Chitty in an exceedingly appropriate address, to which a suitable reply was made by his visitor. Of these addresses the lateness of the hour prevents any further notice at present. Soon after supper the native dancing gave way to quadrilles, which were kept up for about an hour, when the company separated, much pleased with the hospitalities of the evening : the entertainment having been alike worthy of the spirited Native Gentleman by whom it was given, and of the respected Civilian whose departure it was intended to celebrate.—*Ibid.*

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.—General Hill has lately we hear, visited the French Rocks to inspect the 38th Regiment N. I., and since returned to Bangalore. Colonel Henry left for Bellary on the 4th, and General Sewell arrived and took command on the 6th. The General had the European L. I. out for inspection a day or two after his arrival. Colonel Gibson had spent a few days at the station on his way to Vellore. Colonel Dyce was about to leave for Mercara.

There is little stirring at present in the Cantonment, the weather is neithervery healthy nor agreeable, violent gusts of wind accompanied by a good deal of dust having been prevalent lately. A Private of the European L. I. was found dead on Tuesday morning in the old Hussar Horse Lines.—the unfortunate man appears to have been the victim of drink, a great quanity of Arrack being found, on examination in his stomach.—*Ibid.*

CEYLON.

The *Prince Albert*, Captain Richards, from Bombay 22d Dec. passed by Galle on the 1st for Calcutta. On the same day the Brig *Margaret* Captain Tomking, 16 days from Singapore, passed that port for Bombay.

Passengers per Prince Albert.—Mr., Mrs., and Miss Backingyoung, Mrs. Richards and family, and Mr. Souza.

The Mary Sharp, from Calcutta the 23d ult. also arrived there on the 4th—Passenger, J. Dawson Esq—Herald, Jan. 7.

ELEPHANT SHOOTING.—We are given to understand that captain Rogers, of the C. R. Regiment, the celebrated Elephant shot, started out shooting with a number of beaters not long since and unexpectedly an elephant charged him. The capt. fired and the ball hit the Elephant on the upper part of the forehead and from thence rebounded and knocked the captain's cap off. He then fired a second shot which did not take effect, and the Elephant, who still charging finding himself not hurt by the second shot, took the captain round the waist with his trunk, carried him off some distance, but on hearing the beaters closing on him the Elephant threw the captain for some yards on a rock.—We are sorry to hear that he has met with an accident from the circumstance, but we are happy to say it is not serious and that he is doing well by the last accounts.—Ibid.

BURMAH.

The following brief items are all we have been able to glean from a letter from our Rangoon correspondent dated the 26th of December last :—

"It would seem, that whether Mr. McCalder in the *Flora Macdonald* returns or not within twenty-two days, that the withering influence of the presence of Majesty and its satelites, with the cursed forced-labor system on carpenters are, to be happily withdrawn from Rangoon.

"The Woonghee at Ameeerapoora has gained great clause by suppressing some Shand rebellion.

"The Elephant that, or army, it seems, quitted Rangoon for the capital, a day or to two ago. Part of the court or courtiers, it also seems, quit Rangoon daily, either for the capital or for Sarrawaddy, where His Majesty will make some stay. The flat bottomed boats which are building for His Majesty, could be got ready in fifteen days."—Hur. Jan. 10.

Moulmein papers and letters to the 29th ultimo reached us yesterdy evening. The subjoined extracts contain all that is worth giving to the public.

(From a Correspondent.)

'Our news from Rangoon is very meagre and confined to what we already knew. The natives have been ordered to remove into the new town which is progressing rapidly, and I suppose by this nearly finished. The Europeans expect to have to come in next. The Lord of the white Elephant seems to have no idea of starting for his capital ; what his object can be now is a puzzle for he takes good care to keep his own counsel. His fortifying Rangoon looks suspicious, but for all I can learn, I think, it is merely for a future occasion, and that after laughing at us for our gullibility : he will take himself quietly back and bide his time. The *Colonel Burney* arrived a couple days after the steamer ; they both encountered a rather heavy gale, the steamer having her ports washed in and the other her deck swept by a sea and two of the three horses she was bringing down carried away. The big wigs paid a visit to *Amherst* last week ; it is said for the purpose of choosing a site for a battery to be erected there. The *Greenlaw* came in yesterday from Madras, she brings no news. The troops now here, consist of some Artillery, The 50th and 63d Queen's corps ; The 14th, 31st, 33d and 44th M. N. I., 2 companies of the 2nd and 24th M. N. I. and the Tallien or Local corps. It is to be hoped, that ere long something will be done, with some of the corps, for the bringing together so large a force, is raising the price of every thing enormously. You can from no idea of the delightful climate we have down here. We have long since bid adieu to prickly heat and all the other questionable delights of the far famed City of Palaces, and were it not for the accounts we hear of the rainy season, would almost wish to serve our time in this, out of the way part of the world. Should any thing worth nothing take place, I will write you again, but shall not unless there is a prospect of a war.'—Englishman Jan. 11.

(From the Maulmain Chronicle, Dec. 22.)

The new Ship *Juliana*, 520 tons commanded by Captain Howe, built at the Ship-yard at Natman, was launched on Wednesday last. The Steamer *Proserpine* with a large party of Ladies and Gentlemen of the civil, naval and military services, with the band of H. M. 63d Regt. and many private boats with officers on board, proceed down the river at the time appointed to witness the launch.

The *Juliana* is the 6th vessel which has been launched at Maulmain and vicinity during the year.

—We understand that his Majesty of Burmah has taken possession of Crisp & Co.'s timber yard, &c. His war boatmen take the wood for their oars and fuel. The Prince of Prome took a stern piece, and the Woondonk-galay took a bend piece to make a keel for the king's boat. Messrs. Crisp & Co. appear to be particularly favoured with the royal attentions.

(From the Maulmain Chronicle, Dec. 29.)

Matters appear to continue in statu quo at Rangoon, all hands being still actively engaged in completing the fortifications. Sickness is still said to prevail to a great extent among the followers of the Court, and an anxious desire is said to be felt for a return to the Capital, but no preparations for the move are apparent ; on the contrary, if the report be true that his Majesty intends to remain at Rangoon until the bund, which he has erected around his new town, be faced with bricks, we cannot expect to hear of his departure for some months. Some people indeed begin to surmise that His Majesty intends making Rangoon his permanent residence, but we are not of the number, though there is much to favour the idea in all that has been done since his arrival there.

CHINA.

CANTON PRESS.—DEC. 4.

HONGKONG.—It seems that the commercial community now generally begins to give more attention to Hongkong than hitherto, and great activity in building godowns and private houses has of late been observed there, while many merchants have during the week gone over, with a view, we believe, of commencing building. The public buildings are several of them completed, and the construction of others is urged on with spirit, so that we suppose this Island which was, eight or nine months back, inhabited by none but poor Chinese fishermen, will soon boast of a stately town. A practicable bridleroad has been cut across the island to Tytam-bay, and a road fit for carriages is already several miles long whilst a great number of workmen are employed upon it to complete it. The Chinese population is daily increasing and its orderly behaviour, although they may be supposed not to belong to the most respectable classes of society, allows little room for the interference of the Police. The bazar is well supplied at cheap rates, and workmen and artizans as well as the materials for building are plentiful. There are on the Island several quarries of fine granite which the Chinese work at cheap prices, so that granite stones for building of foundations or even houses may be had at very moderate prices. Concerning the climate of Hongkong opinions have varied considerably, nor do they now seem to be altogether reconciled, for while some of the residents there have enjoyed health without interruption, many others have had attacks of fever and ague. There are however many causes to induce sickness, independent of the climate. Waiting for the completion of their houses, people have been obliged to live in matsheds, or bamboo houses in which the sudden changes of temperature, so frequent here in the latter part of the year, would be more severely felt ; others have gone to live in their new houses before they were dry ; and the more than usual exposure to the sun of the Europeans residing there may also have had its share in producing sickness. According to all accounts the situation of Tytam-bay is more healthy than that of the new town of Hongkong, but we have as yet not had sufficient experience with certainty to judge of either. The piracies committed in the neighbourhood of Hongkong continue to give unensiness to the native population, and the efforts of the British authorities to put them down, have hitherto been but partially successful. Independent of the occupation which the Chinese derive from foreign trade and building and the supplies of provisions, a considerable trade in salt has already sprung up, and we are informed that many parts of the surrounding country are now supplied with salt from Hongkong, which the Chinese have made a depot for that article.

By the arrival of the Psyche from the coast, we learn that Sir Henry Pottinger and Admiral Sir William Parker were both at Chusan on the 23rd November. No other news whatever have been received from the north, but from the presence of those officers at Chusan it is supposed that the report, brought by Chinese during the week of the capture of the City of Hang-chow-foo, Capital of Chekeang Province, is without foundation H. M. S. Cruizer war to leave Chusan immediately for the southward, so that we may hourly receive intelligence by her. From Amoy no news has been received.

Trade is proceeding as usual in Canton, although upon unfavourable terms. By forcing sales of manufactures upon an unwilling market, their prices are even lower now than before, and Cotton also shews a tendency to decline. Teas are about the same as last week, but it is observed that this year's crop is generally of an inferior quality. Large quantities of green Teas are now being prepared in Macao for the American market ; a considerable portion of these sorts of teas, as indeed of many others, being now shipped from here instead of from Canton. The scarcity of the circulating medium daily increases, and Sycee silver is at par, whilst Mexican dollars are of extremely difficult sale at 4 at 5 per cent discount. We were, we learn, misinformed last week, when partially attributing the present scarity of Pillar dollars to the shipment of the ransom money of Canton, to Calcutta. The dollars then received were mostly kept here for the use of the expedition ; and a considerable portion of them must have again been circulated. The chief reason for this sudden diminution of these dollars may probably be sought in the present troubled state of the country, when Spanish dollars, as generally more current than sycee, and, besides, easily concealled, are eagerly sought after in the provinces of Canton. Fokeen and Che-keang, by the people. Another reason, when would however not act with quite so sudden effect is the nearly total cessation of supply of these sort of dollars, and their rapid destruction in the hands of the Chinese, from their habit of stamping them ; a measure resorted to by them, as bills of exchanged are endorsed by us, holding those whose stamp is upon, them, responsible for the goodness of the metal.—Ibid.

H. M. S. Nimrod has been in the Broadway during the whole past week, with the intention of stopping Chinese junks; we have not yet heard with what success.—Ibid.

DEC. 11.

We just learn from Hongkong that in consequence of the seizure of Junks in Hongkong roads, when passing through them, bound for Canton, some alarm was felt by the people, that these measures would interfere with their trade to that Island. To allay this alarm, we understand that Capt. Nias, at the request of Mr. Johnston, has issued a proclamation to the people ; it being by no means the intention of the British authorities, to molest any individual trading directly to or from the Settlement.

ARRIVED.

Nov. —, (B.) Cadet, Curling Manila.
" 22. " Mary Anne, Holton, Calcutta and Sing.
" 23. " Persian, Milman. Singapore.
" 25. " Slains Castle, Petrie, Madras and Sing.
" 28. " Manly, ——, Singapore.
" 28. " Regular, Budd, Liverpool.
" 28. " H. M. S, Pelican, Capt. Napier, Singapore.
Dec. 6. (B.) Gildbert Henderson, Tweedle, Sydney.
" 5. " Royal Exchange, Rees, London.
" 8. " Anna Issabella. ——, Sydney.
" " (F.) Frigate Erigone, Capt. Cecille, Manila.
" 9. (A.) Mary Ellen, Heard, Manila.
" 10. (B.) Water Witch, Reynell, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS Per.

Clarendon, (omitted last week) Messrs. Dana, Nye, and King.
Hormusjee Bomanjee, Mr. W. P. Livingston.
French ship of war Erigone, Colonel Dubois de Jansigny ; Envoy from the King of the French to the Court of Peking.

SAILED.

Nov. 27. (P.) Resolução, ——, Batavio and Lisbon.
" 29. (B.) Lord Amherst, Hopkins, Manila & Sydney.
Dec. 1. (A.) Niantic, Hepburn, Newyork.
" " (B.) Earl of Hardwicke, Voss, Sing, & Cal.
" 3. " Mauritius, Howlett, London.
" " (B.) Carnatic, Hine, Singapore and Calcutta.
" 6. (Sp.) Isabel II, ——, Manila.
" " (B.) Alalevie, Clark, Singapore.
" 11. (A.) Hannibal, Scott, New York.
" " (B.) Falcon, Pyke, Singapore, and Calcutta.

By way of Manila accounts have been received of the total loss of the Dutch Brig De Kock. Capt. Willems, which left China for Batavia via Manila, on the 3d August, and on the 25th of October struck on the Aquiette Island, in the neighbourhood of Batavia. The vessel has become a total wreck, but part of the cargo, in a damaged state, has been saved.

PASSENGERS Per.

Lord Amherst. Capt. Gorstin, Mr. Wm. Fanning.
Earl of Hardwiche, Mr. John Middleton.
Charles Grant, Lieut. Colonel Almada and Son, Messrs. W. Bell, and J. Strachan.

UNDER DESPATCH.

For London.—Elephanta, Ellen.
For Calcutta.—Ann, Mermaid.
For Bombay.—Vansittart.

Spirit of the Eastern Press.

SIR A. BURNES.—Calcutta papers are to the 5th instant ; the most interesting item in their contents is the narrative of the escape of Captain Gray of H. M. 44th Regiment from the Ghilzies in the late insurrection—a strange fatality seems to have hung over poor Burnes, who disregarded information sent to him by this Officer which might have averted the terrible catastrophe which followed. Lamentable indeed has been the want of caution shewn by our Politicals, in the late calamitous events.—*Spectator, June* 15.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

We have Cape papers and letters to the 10th November. We learn from them that several vessels had arrived at Table Bay from this and other ports in India.—namely, the Bolivar, from Bombay, the Fortitude from Mauritius and Calcutta, the Tapley from Calcutta, the Anna Robertson from Madras, the Claudine from Madras, the Candahar from Bombay, the Romeo, from Calcutta, the Favorite from Moulmain, and the Walker, from Calcutta.

The Meldon, from Bombay, went ashore on the 14th October and became a total wreck in Walker's Bay, distrit of Swellendam.

The markets were brisk. Wheat is quoted at 181 Rix dollars per 10 muids. Of the prospects of the country the Advertiser gives the following account :—

'There is at present every prospect of an abundant season this year at the Cape. Compared with other colonies, our 'Commercial Embarrassments,' as extensive and general bankruptcies are now called, are few and of trifling amount. Accidents by flood or fire are comparatively unknown. There is less crime accompanied by violence amongest us, than perhaps in any other contry under the sun. In short, comparing our affairs branch by branch with other countries, there is manifest among us a most remarkable absence of evil in private or strictly domestic affairs.'—Englishman Jan. 12.

LOSS OF THE BRIG "MALTON" IN WALKER'S BAY (CALEDON.)—Further particulars.—The brig Malton, 309 tons, Capt. T. Fox, from Bombay 21st August, and bound to London made the land off Natal about three weeks since and saw no more of it till Thursday the 14th October, about 12. 30. p. m. in a thick fog stood into Walker's Bay, thinking it was Table Bay and the low land on the Starboard Quarter, Robben Island the wind strong from the S. W., at the time of discovering the mistake the wind chopped round to N. W., about six o'clock the attempt was made to tack the ship but she missed stays when they let go two anchors which dragged and at last broke, and about 8 p. m. the vessel came ashore and at midnight was totally wrecked. At daylight on the 15 Captain Fox swam on shore with a rope round his body, and making it fast to rock near the shore saved the whole of the crew. Soon afterwards some Boers came to them and rendered every assistance is their power. During Friday and Saturday some of the crew (part refusing to work) got as much of the cargo together as they could, and saved as much as possible.

The cargo consisted of 1012 whole and 10 half bales Cotton, 42 bales Wool, also Pepper, Gum, Aloes, Coir Rope, Ivory, &c. and a public sale of the wreck of the vessel and what may be saved of the cargo, and what remains under water, is advertised to be held in Walker's Bay on 4th instant.—Hurkaru, Jan, 13.

ST. HELENA.

Late last night we received St Helena Shipping Lists down to the date of September 26th. They give us the painful intelligence of the death of our old friend, Col. James, of the Cameronians. He died at sea on board the Ariadne on the 27th of August, and was buried at St. Helena with military honors on the 26th of September.

The arrivals at the island of the following vessels from this port are also announced. Cambria, Duke of Norfolk, Raymond, Meg of Meldon, Ariadne, Nantaket, Howard, Anglesea, Jane Thompson. and Windermere.

The only other item worthy of notice are that the captain of the Mary Catherine from China is stated to have died at sea, and that the Windermere, on the 28th of August, off the cape, saw a 400 or 500 ton vessel, apparently English, go down within a short distance, during a severe gale of wind, but the heavy sea prevented any assistance being rendered.—Calcutt at Courier, Jan. 12.

European Intelligence.

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.
From the John Bull, Nov. 20.

The Rev. George Dealtry. M. A., to the Vicarage of Arrington, Patrons, the Master and Seniors of Trinity College, Cambridge.

The Rev. Robert Maynard, M. A., to the Vicarage of Wormleighton, Warwickshire. Patron, Earl Spencer.

The Rev. Alexander Cameron, B. A., to the Vicarage of Honington, Warwickshire. Patron, the Rev. H. Townsend.

The Rev S. B. Heming, to the Rectory of Caldecote, Warwickshire. Patron, Dempster Heming, Esq.

The Rev. Power Turner, to the Rectory of Cherrington, Warwickshire. Patron Daniel Turner, Esq. Oxford.

The Dean and Chapter of Hereford have presented the Rev. William Henry Ley, M. A., Head Master of the Cathedral School, to the living of Sellack, with King's Caple annexed ; and the Rev. Richard Brooks, for twenty-two years Curate of Kimpley, to the living of Norton Canon, both in the county of Hereford.

The Rev. W. E. Evans, M. A., to be the Prebend, of Monnington, in the cathedral church of Hereford, on the collation of the Lord Bishop of the diocese.

The Rev. W. Battersby, to the Curacy of Broadway Worcestershire.

The Rev. Henry George Bunsen, B. A., to the curacy of Dunchurch, Warwickshire.

The Rev. A. M'Caul. D. D., has been appointed to the Professorship of Hebrew and Rabbinical Learning, in King's college, London, vacant by the resignation of Professor Alexander, now Bishop of the United church of England and Ireland in Jerusalem.

The Rev E. L. Wightman, of Saltford, near Bath, has been instituted to the Vicarage of St. Chad, Shrewsbury.

The Rev. John Castle Burnett, M. A., formerly Curate of Lyme Regis, Dorset, to the Vicarage of Berrow, Somerset, void by the death of the Rev. C. Johnson.

The Rev. C. A. Vignoles has been instituted by the Lord Bishop of Chichester to the Vicarage of Bodiam, vacant by the death of the Rev. Sir J. T. Bevont.

The Rev. Thomas Purnell, B. A., to the Vicarage of Staverton with the Chapelry of Boddington annexed, in the county of Gloucester, void by the death of the Rev. John Neale.

The Rev. F. B. Wells, M. A., Chaplain to the Archbishop of canterbury, to the Rectory of Woodchurch, Kent, void by the death of the Rev. Dr. Nott.

The Rev. Thomas Pitts, B. A., has been presented by Archdeacon Musgrave to the Incumbency of St. George's church, Sowerby, vacant by the cession of the Rev. G. M. Carrick.

The Rev. Jemson Davies M. A., to the Vicarage of St. Nicholas, Leicester, void by the death of the Rev. Richard Davies.

The Rev. John Theophilus Debrisay, M. A., to the curacy of St. Margaret's, Leicester.

The Rev. E. S. Ensor, to the Rectory of Rollesby, Norfolk.

The Rev. J. Aspinall Addison, Perpetual Curate of Barbon, Westmoreland, to the Mestmoreland, to the Vicarage of Milton, Yorkshire void by the death of the Rev. J. Wilson.

The Rev. Thomas Bomford, M. A., to the perpetual curacy of Woodbridge, Suffolk. Patron, M. C. J. Betham, Esq.

The Rev. David Davies, to the Rectory of Meline, Pembrokeshire.

The Rev. Francis Barrow, Minister of trinity church, Margarate, to the Vicarage of Cranbrook, Kent, void by the cession of the Rev. J. Boys.

The Rev. James Boys, to the Rectory of Biddenden, Kent, void by the death of the Rev. Dr. Nares.

The Rev. George Bamford, to be Curacy of St. Mary's Oldham.

The Rev. Richard Athill, to be Assistant Curate of St. Peter's, Oldham.

The Rev. Alfred Heslop, to be Rectory of Great Musgrave, Westmorland, void by the death of the Rev. J. Bowstead.

The Rev. James White, B. A., to the Perpetual Curacy of Bruton, Somersetshire, vacant by the death of the Rev. S. H. Cassion. Patron, Sir H. Hoare Bart.

The Rev. W. G. Wilkinson, to the Perpetual Curacy of Ellerton, Yorkshire, void by the death of the Rev. J. Wilkinson.

OBITUARY.

The Rev. John Ellis, M. A., Rector of Cerrig-y-Druidion, Denbigh.

At Abercamlais House, Breconshire, the Rev. John Williams, Canon of St. David's, Rector of Aberedw, and Vicar of Trallong.

Aged 76, the Rev. J. K. Cleeve, D. D., 23 years Rector of St. George's Church, Exeter.

At Lewes, aged 34, the Rev. Henry Watkins, Incumbent of South Malling, Sussex, and eldest son of the Rev. Henry Watkins, of Silkstone, Yorkshire.

The Rev. G. F. Bates, many years Vicar of West Malling, Kent, and South Mims, Middlesex, in his 67th year.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

OXFORD, Nov. 19.—In a Convocation holden yesterday, it was unanimously agreed to grant, out of the University chest, the sum of 150l., to be expended in books printed at the University press, for the library of Codrington College, Barbadoes ; and a like sum of 150l., to be expended in theological books printed at the University press, towards the formation of a library in the colony of New Zealand. The selection of books to be left to the Bishops of Barbadoes and New Zealand.

In a Congregation holden at the same, time the following degrees were conferred :—Bachelors in Divinity : Rev. S. Reay, St. Alban's hall, Sub-Librarain of the Bodleian ; Rev. G. F. W, Mortimer, Queen's. Masters of Arts : Rev H. Rawlinson, St. John's Rev. E. Smart, Jesus ; Rev. C. S. Ross, Magdalen hall ; Rev. J. Clarke, Trinity. Bachelors of Arts : H. E. Lee, New Inn hall ; C. W. Lovesy, Queen's ; H. S. Morgan, Christ Church ; J. Hempsted, Magdalen hall ; W. Wiggin. C. H. Hoare, and A. B. Richards, Exeter ; F. Lewis Jesus ; G. Masters, Worcester ; R. Williams, Oriel ; E. R. Lewis, University ; H. S. Steanhope, and T. Leslie. Balliol.

A Convocation was holden the same day for the purpose of presenting a Clerk to the Rectory of Draycott-le-Moors, in the county of Stafford, the patronage of which, for this turn, is, by the provision of various Acts of Parliament, vested in the University ; when the Rev. Charles Wiliams Stocker, D. D., late Fellow of St. John's college, and now Dr. White's Professor of Moral Philosophy, was unanimously elected.

In a Congregation holden this day, the following degrees were conferred :—Doctor in Divinity : G. F. W. Mortimer, Queen's.—Bachelor of Arts : S. Yearwood. St. Alban Hall.

Cambridge, Nov. 20—On Thursday last, John Sykes, B. A., and John Power. B. E., of Pembroke coll., in this University, were elected Foundation Fellows of that society.

At a congregation on Wednesday last, the following degrees were conferred :—*Bachelor in Divinity* : V. Shortland, Cathesine hall,—*Masters of Arts* : H. Percy, St. John's ; T. E. Marshall, Emmanuel ; S. Johnson, Downing. *Bachelor in the Civil Law* : S. H. Sherard, Christ's.—*Bachelors of Arts* : H. Haltkett, W. Sawyers, N. Bridges, E. L. Knight, Trinity ; R. Burridge, St. John's ; F. P. Pocock, St. Peter's ; D Tancred, Christ's ; W. Gover, Corpus Christi ; R. S. Smith, Caius ; E. Brine, Queen's.

The Master of Trinity (Professor Whewell) was on Tuesday last admitted to his office. After his installation, a large party, including many of the late members of the foundation (amongst whom were the Bishop and the Dean of Ely, and Dr. Christopher Wordsworth, Master of Harrow, son of the late Master), dined in the Hall to welcome their new superior. We understand that in the letter announcing his resignation to the College, the late Master begged leave to present to it along with his portrait, the munificent donation of 500l., to be added to a fund which that Society possesses for the augmentation of its poorer Vicarages ; an object which he always had most specially at heart, and by which during his incumbency a very extensive improvement has already been effected in that department of the College patronage.

DIOCESE OF RIPON.—Within the last four years and a half, 40 new Churches and Chaples have been completed in this diocese, a large number of them having received aid from the Ripon Diocesan Church-building Association. Seven Churches have been wholly rebuilt, and 17 are in different stages of progress towards completion, making a total of 64 new places of worship, besides 30 school-rooms licensed within that time for the like purpose.

ARMY AND NAVY

REDUCTION OF THE FRENCH NAVY.—The discharge of seamen continues ; about 6,000 are being sent to their homes—viz., the quarter of the effective force. The same operation will take place in the ships of the division of Admiral Casey on their arrival at Brest. We may therefore regard the disarmament of the fleet as pretty certain, for there is no armament when the crews are not complete, and the recruits this year would be rather an embarrassment on board than otherwise. The Neptune and Jena, ships of the line, are getting ready for Brest, where they are to join the division of Admiral Casy. Since his arrival, Vice-Admiral Baudin, the Maritime Prefect, has visited successively all the workshops and other establishments placed under his administration. He is endeavouring to give a new impetus to the works, but his activity will be paralysed, for he arrives at the precise moment when there is nothing to do, unless it be to disorganise what had been already commenced. M. Baudin cannot remain long in the forced state of inactivity to which he has been condemned in giving him a maritime prefecture. The Marengo, Trident, Genereux, and Ville-de-Marseille, ships of the line, are to leave about the 15th of November for Algiers and Mostaganem or Oran, to take on board the two regiments which are to return to France after the autumnal campaign. Two of these ships will then go to Phillippeville to fetch a regiment. When these three regiments shall have left, and the discharge of the soldiers of 1834 have been effected, the army in Africa will have experienced a diminution of about 12,000 men, besides the sick, who are sent to France after each expedition. The Arabs will regard this reduction as the beginning of abandonment.—*Paris Paper.*

Three Lieutenants and three Ensigns are to be added to the 98th Regiment, and it is to be recruited to 120 men above its establishment, in consequence of having been placed under orders for China. It is to be divided into depot and service companies. The former will consist of the Lieut. Colonel, a Major, 6 Captains, 11 Lieutenants, 7 Ensigns, 5 Regimental Staff, the Serjeant Major, 6 Colour Serjeants, 24 Serjeants, the Drum Major, 30 Corporals, and 690 Privates. The strength of the depot at home will be as follows—1 Major, 4 Captains, 4 Lieutenants, 4 Ensigns, an Assistant Surgeon, 5 Colour Serjeants, 6 Serjeants, 16 Corporals, and 80 Privates.

MILITARY REJOICINGS.—The Lieutenant Governor Sir Hercules Pakenham, by a garrison order, dated 11th inst., has directed that all soldiers, confined for military offences, should be released immediately, in consequence of the birth of a Prince of Wales. The whole of the troops, consisting of the 32nd, and 34th Regiments, and the 73rd from Gosport, together with the Royal Marines, who were disembarked from the different ships in harbour for the occasion, assembled at 12 o'clock upon South-sea-common, on wednesday, the 10th inst., in honour of the happy event.

PERCUSSION SHELLS.—It will be in the recollection of the readers of the *Morning Herald* that during the past summer we gave full accounts of various experiments made by several inventors of percussion shells in the marshes at Woolwhich, the liberality of the Board of Ordnance having afforded every facility for that purpose. It now appears that nearly at the same time as these experiments were made here openly, similar experiments were carried on in France by the students of the Polyiechnic School, by order, or, at least, under the immediate sanction, of Louis Philippe and the French Government, but so secret, that they were not noticed by the press. Notwithstanding all the care that was taken to keep the experiments and their result secret, we know that the number of shells fired were 200, and that two-thirds of them succeeded, and that they are ordered to be introduced into the French navy.

TRUE BRITISH TARS.—The Constitution and Potomac, two 60-gun American frigates, were lying at Rio a few days before the Orestes sailed ; and their captains had mustered their ships' companies, and told them, as a war with England was almost certain, it became requisite that they should practise more than usual with their great guns. The whole of the Englishmen (and we record it as a noble trait in the character of British sailors,) as it by mutual understanding, stepped out and declared they would not fire a shot against the flag of their native country—against any other they had no objection, and would be glad of the opportunity. More than half the ship's company of the Constitution, and a great many of the Potomac's are Engli-hmen, and many of them old English men-of-war's men. In a launch belonging to one of the frigates three were recognised as having once belonged to the Excellent.

MAJOR GENERAL LORD SALTOUN, G. C. H. is about to proceed to China, as second in command to Lieutenant General Sir Hugh Gough, G. C. B. His lordship, we understand, will probably leave England in a month or five weeks, taking with him the 98th Regiment, now at Dublin, and a company of Artillery ; and the reinforcement will be increased on its arrival at the Mauritius by the accession of the 35th Regiment, at present on duty in that island. This appointment reflects the highest credit on the authorities at the Horse Guards, as Lord Saltoun has been distinguished, through a long career of arduous service, for his gallantry and for an intimate knowledge of the duties of his profession. The noble lord served in Sicily in 1806 and 1807 ; in Sir John Moore's campaign, including the battle of Corunna ; and with the expedition to Walcheren. He joined the force at Cadiz in 1811, and remained in the Peninsula till the close of the war in 1814, having been present at the passage of the Bidassoa, the battles of the Nivelle and Nive, the blocked of Bayonne, and the repulse of the celebrated sortie by the garrison of the place. After the return of Bonaparte from Elba his lordship was again called into active service ; was engaged at Quatre Bras and Waterloo, and on the latter occasion took a leading part in the memorable defence of Hougoumont. During the advance of the army on Paris Lord Saltoun was of the storming party at Peronne ; and in 1837 received his rank as Major General, and was thus removed from the Grenadier Guards, in which he had so long and so honourably served. The entire force which his lordship will carry to China will muster about 1,500 men—no unimportant addition to the troops already there. The present Government in this, the first opportunity that has offered to them, are evidently determined that the character and interests of the country shall no longer continue to be hazarded in "a little war."

SHIPS FOR CHINA.—The Cambrian, 36, North Star, 26, Sparian, 26, Clio, 18, and Harlequin, 16, besides the Apollo, armed *en flute*, with the 98th Regiment on board, are under orders to join Admiral Sir William Parker, in the Chinese seas.

CAMBRIAN, 36, Capt. H. D. Chads, C. B., was paid advance wages on Friday at Plymouth. Lord Ellenborough, the Governor General of India, and suite, arrived on Sunday, embarked on Monday, and sailed for India on Tuesday. After landing his lordship, she is to go to China.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

It is generally thought that the style and dignity of the Prince of Wales are inherited by the heir apparent to the throne. This opinion naturally enough has arisen from the fact, that very soon after his birth (or the accession of his predecessor to the crown, as the case may be) the heir apparent has for a long period

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received the title of Prince of Wales. The Dukedom of Cornwall is his by inheritance, and of course, like all sons of the Sovereign, he is a Prince by birth.

The Dukedom of Cornwall, the most elevated dignity in the British Peerage, was first introduced by King Edward III, who created his eldest son, Edward the Black Prince, in 1337 (then Earl of Chester,) Duke of Cornwall, and subsequently Prince of Wales, when the dukedom merged in the principality, and has ever since been vested in the heir apparent to the crown, who, at his birth, becomes Duke of Cornwall. The second dukedom was conferred on the 6th of March, 1351, upon Henry Plantagenet (son and heir of the Earl of Derby), under the title of Duke of Lancaster, &c.

Blackstone says, "The heir apparent to the crown is usually made Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester, by special creation and investiture; but, being the king's, (the crown's) eldest son, he is by inheritance Duke of Cornwall, without any new creation." But such creation has not been limited to a Prince. Both Queen Mary and Queen Elizabeth were created by their father, Henry VIII, Princesses of Wales, each of them at the time (the latter after the illegitimization of Mary) being heir presumptive to the crown. *Hume*, iv, 113. Edward II was the first Prince of Wales. When his father subdued, Wales he promised the people of that country, upon condition of their submission, to give them, a prince who had been born among them, and who could speak no other language. Upon their acquiescence with this deceitful offer he conferred the principality of Wales upon his second son, Edward, then an infant. Edward, by the death of his elder brother, Alfonso, became heir to the crown, and from that time this honour has been appropriated only to the eldest son or eldest daughter of the Kings of England. 2 *Hume*, 243.

Selden states, regarding the "Earldom of Chester," that it was once "also a principality, erected into that title by parliament in the 21st Richard II, wherein it was also ordained that it should be given to the King's eldest son. But the acts of that whole Parliament were repealed in the 1st of Henry IV, although the earldom hath usually been since given with the principality of Wales." Seldens; *Tit. of Hon.* 2, c. 5. s. 1.

The special creation and investiture as Prince of Wales is by letters patent under the great seal of England.

Chamberlayne, in his Magnæ Britanniæ Notitia, speaking of the Sovereign's family, observes, that the children of the Sovereign of England are called "the sons and daughters of England, because all the subjects of England have a special interest in them." And he adds, the eldest son of the Sovereign was sometimes styled Œtheling, or Ætheling, which is a patronymic of the Saxon word "Athel," Nobilis. As Eadgaring was the son of Eadgar, so Etheling, the son of a nobleman, was afterwards used only for the Sovereign's eldest son. He is "born Duke of Cornwall;" and as to that duchy, and all the lands, honours, rents, and great revenues belonging thereunto, he is upon his birth-day presumed, and by law, taken to be of full age; so that he may from that day sue for the livery of the said dukedom, and ought of right to obtain the same as if he were full twenty-one years of age. "Afterwards," continues Chamberlayne, "he is created Prince of Wales, whose investiture was formerly performed by investiture of a cap of state and coronet on his head as a token of principality, and putting into his hand a verge of gold, the emblem of government, and a ring of gold on his finger, to intimate that he must be a husband to his country, and father of her children." "Also to him are given and granted letters patent to hold the said principality to him and his heirs, kings of England; by which words the separation of this principality is for ever avoided. His mantle which he wears in Parliament is once more doubled, or hath one guard more than a duke's; his coronet is of crosses and *fleurs de luces*, and his cap of state indented."

The Prince of Wales, in our law, is reputed as the same person with the Sovereign, and so declared by a statute of Henry VIII. To imagine his death is made high treason. He has certain privileges above other persons; yet as the Prince in nature is a distinct person from the Sovereign, so in law also, in some cases, he is a subject holding his principalities and seigniories of the Sovereign, giving the same respect to the Sovereign as other subjects do. Among his privileges he can, "retain and qualify as many chaplains as he shall please." Previously to Edward II's time the eldest son of the Sovereign was styled "Lord Prince."

With regard to the birth of the first Prince of Wales, it may be briefly mentioned that early in 1284, Edward carried his Queen, Eleanora, to his newly-built castle at Caernarvon, a stronghold he had just finished, to awe the insurgents of the principality. The Eagle Tower, through whose gate the affectionate Eleanora entered, is at a prodigious height from the ground, and could only be approached by a drawbridge, supported on masses of opposing rock. Every one who beholds it is struck with its grand position; it is still, by the tradition of the district, called Queen Eleanora's Gate; nor was the Eagle Tower an eyrie by any means too lofty for the security of the Royal Eleanora and her expected infant. Tradition points out a little dark den, built in the thickness of the walls, as the chamber where the faithful Queen gave birth to her son Edward, the first Prince of Wales. The chamber is 12 feet in length, and 8 feet in breadth, and is without a fireplace. Its discomforts were somewhat modified by hangings of tapestry, of which "some marks of tenters still appear in the walls." "Queen Eleanora was the first person who used tapestry as garniture for walls in England; and she never needed it more than in her dreary lying-in chamber at Caernarvon." The first Prince of Wales was born April 25th, 1284, when fires were not indispensable in a close small chamber. "In short, as a soldier's wife used to attend her lord in all campaigns from Syria to Scotland, the Queen had, in all probability, met with far worse accommodation than in the forlorn chamber in the Eagle Tower. The Queen certainly provided a Welsh wet-nurse for her infant. There is an entry in the household book of Edward II of 20s., which the King presented to Mary of Caernarvon, his nurse, for coming all the way from Wales to see him. By engaging such a person that Queen thus proved her usual good sense by complying with the prejudices of the country."

THE PRINCE'S INCOME.—As this important subject will one day come under consideration, and is already exciting some speculation, the following extract from the Annual Register, explaining the course observed in the cases of George IV. while Prince of Wales, may be read with interest:—"On the 23d of June, 1783, the Chancellor of the Exchequer delivered a message from his Majesty, recommending to the House the consideration of a separate establishment for the Prince of Wales. The said message being afterwards taken into consideration, the House was informed that his Majesty had graciously resolved to take on himself the annual charge of his son's establishment, without laying any additional burden on his subjects; that 50,000*l.* was to be settled on the Prince, to be paid out of the Civil List; and that all that was demanded was 60,000*l.* as a temporary aid to equip him at his outset in life. This sum was accordingly voted, and an address of thanks presented to his Majesty."

CREATIONS.—An impression appears to prevail, that in the event of the birth of a Prince of Wales, conformity with usage would require a creation of Peers and Baronets in honour of the event. We know not what circumstances may have given rise to this expectation, but it seems to have no warrant, from precedent, at least. On the last occasion of the birth of a Prince of Wales, the 12th of August, 1762, we cannot find that there was any creation of Peers or Baronets. There appears certainly to have been three English Barons created in 1762—Lord Holland, Lord Vernon, and the Earl of Egmont, in Ireland, created Lord Lovell; but those events took place in May, 1762, and could of course, have no connexion with the birth of a Prince of Wales. Neither are we aware that any addition was made to the list of Baronets in 1762 on account of that event.—*Times.*

As this moment the following genealogical statement, showing the descent of the Prince from the Norman Conqueror, and the order of succession, may be interesting:—

A. D. 1066 William I.
1100 Henry I.
—— Matilda, Empress of Germany.
1154 Henry II.
1190 John.
1216 Henry III.
1272 Edward I.
1307 Edward II.
1327 Edward III.
—— Lionel, Duke of Clarence.
—— Philippa, Countess of March,
—— Roger, Earl of March.
—— Ann, Countess of Cambridge
—— Richard, Duke of York.
1461 Edward IV.
—— Elizabeth, Queen of Henry VII.
—— Margaret, Queen of James IV of Scotland.
—— James V of Scotland.
—— Mary Queen of Scots.
1603 James I.
—— Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia.
—— Sophia, Electress of Hanover.
1714 George I.
1727 George II.
—— Frederick, Prince of Wales.
1760 George III.
—— Edward, Duke of Kent.
1837 Victoria.
1841 His Royal Highness the Duke of Cornwall.

The country of Cornwall is under peculiar jurisdiction namely, that of the "Duke of cornwall." The dutchy of Cornwall was created in 1337, in favour of Edward the Black Prince, and settled by act o Parliament on the eldest son of the Sovereign of England. The Duke thence enjoyed large revenues arising from the lordship of castles, boroughs and manors, granted to him in Cornwall and Devonshire, the profits rising from the "coinage" of tin, and various other sources. The annual revenue from the average of the three years subsequent to the death of the Black Prince was 2,493l. 7s. 3½d.; the clear revenue in the 15th year of Henry VIII amounted to 10,095l. 11s. 9½d.: in the 44th year of Queen Elizabeth, in 1602, it had fallen to 4,569l. 12s. 2½d.; and at the publication of Messrs. Lysons' *Magna Britannia*, in 1814, the gross amount was estimated at 22000l., of which 8,500l. arose from the tin duty in the country of Cornwall, and 3,500l. from the rents of manors, fines, &c., in the same country. The sources whence the remainder was derived are not there enumerated. Before the war of 1793 the tin duty had amounted to 14,000l. per annum. The immediate government of the country was vested in the Duke, who still had his Chancellor, Attorney-General, and Solicitor-General, and his Court of Exchequer; he also appointed his Sheriffs.—Examiner Nov. 13.

Spirit of the European Press.

THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.—If we were not convinced that there is a Providence which, sooner or later, brings good out of evil, we should look upon the state of things in Scotland, as far as the Kirk is concerned, with deep regret. The grounds of difference between the contending factions in the General Assembly are so broad—the questions at issue are so entirely those not of expediency, but of principle, that we cannot, for the life of us, conceive how hopes can in any quarter be entertained that a compromise shall ever be effected. Rumours have indeed reached us of propositions emanating from the Non-intrusionists themselves, which Sir Robert Peel is described as not indisposed to entertain; as for example, that in all cases of vacancy, a leet of six candidates shall be offered by the patron to the parishioners, out of which the parishioners shall be bound for the future to choose their Pastor. But if it be for a principle that the High-flyers are all the while stickling, what will they gain by this? The people's right to elect their own Pastor is surely as much invaded by compelling them to choose one out of six, as if you gave them no option in the matter. They may not fancy any one of your half-dozen; and, in this case, where is the spiritual freedom for which the General Assembly has contended? Besides, the expedient of a leet has been tried already, without producing any beneficial results. Wherever the patronage is in private hands the patron has, we believe, for several years past, been in the habit of allowing the heads of families to choose one out of three candidates; and we are not aware that in the number *six* there is any such magical influence as shall prevent the very same results from accruing on the enlarged leet, as have, unfortunately, attended the leet that preceded it. We are inclined to suspect, therefore, that the proposal, if made at all, does not come from the party which denounces patronage; and seeing that if acceded to, it will render the legal rights of the patron useless, we doubt whether by the other side it has ever been thought of.

Meanwhile we fancy that we can perceive indications, neither few nor obscure, that out of this turmoil great good will eventually arise to that cause of truth and good government. With every possible desire to speak favourably of the Kirk, both because she is an Establishment, and on account of the personal respectability of her Clergy, it was impossible not to feel, even before these dissensions arose, that in her constitution she is as much at variance with the spirit of the mixed Government under which we live, as she is opposed to primative usage. How, indeed, any conscientious member of the Scottish Kirk could in politics be other than a leveller, has always been to us a mystery which we never could explain, and we were driven in consequence to believe that of the few noblemen and gentlemen who professed to adhere to her communion, almost all did so because they lacked either the time or the will, or both, to inquire into the nature of the principles to which they lent their countenance.

We are happy in the conviction that a wiser and a better spirit is beginning to manifest itself in many quarters. Noblemen and gentlemen born in the Presbyterian Kirk, and considered, no great while ago, as the Kirk's most resolute supporters, are withdrawing one by one from her communion, and that pure portion of Christ's Holy Catholic Church which has never ceased to exist, albeit in poverty and neglect, on the other side of the Tweed, is receiving in consequence continual accessions to its number. Among other distinguished commoners we are given to understand that Mr. Patrick Robertson has passed over to the Scottish Episcopal Church, and the Earl of Hopetown, we know, has lately adopted the same line. Now, we are aware that, in general, no mightier peril can befal a State than she is doomed to encounter while in the act of changing her religion. Such changes seldom occur without the excitation of passions, which, if they do not lead immediate tumult or civil war, smoulder and corrode, and keep men estranged from one another for ages; and the reason is that they are usually prompted or forced on either by Governments in opposition to the people's will, or by the people in opposition to their Governments. But where the process is carried forward, as seems to be the case in Scotland—voluntarily, unostentatiously, quietly, and by the free will of the people—the results, though they may be long of coming, will come at last, without the smallest sensible wrench being experienced anywhere. We, therefore, find comfort while contemplating the rotten state of the Kirk, in the assurance that if she fall she will only give place, as an Establishment, to that church which she by violence displaced amid the storms of a revolution, but was not able to suppress even when aided by the penal laws of 1746.

We do not apprehend that our meaning will be mistaken by any whose good opinion we desire to retain. We are no friends to violent changes. We should be sorry to see the Kirk reduced by violence to her proper station—that of a sect. But if she place herself in opposition to the law of the land, she cannot expect to retain, in obedience to *her laws*, men who know that one of the leading precepts of the Divine Head of the church is that we render to Cæsar the things that be Cæsar's, at the same time that we render to God the things that be God's. The Kirk's downfall, therefore, if it come, will be *owing* to the folly and perverseness of her rulers; and as a better order of things can easily be introduced, the event will scarcely be mourned as a national calamity either here or in Scotland.—John Bull.

Extracts from New Works.

WARREN HASTINGS.

Abridged from the Edinburgh Review.

PART IV.

RESULTS OF HIS FINANCIAL POLICY.—Whatever we may think of the morality Hastings, it cannot be denied that the financial results of his policy did honour to his talents. In less than two years after he assumed the government, he had, without imposing any additional burdens on the people subjects to his authority, added about £450,000 to the annual income of the Company, besides procuring about a million in ready money. He had also relieved the finances of Bengal from military expenditure, amounting to near £ 250,000 a-year, and had thrown that charge on the Nabob of Oude. There can be no doubt that this was a result which, if it had been obtained, by honest means, would have entitled him to the warmest gratitude of his country; and which, by whatever means obtained, proved that he possessed great talents for administration.

In the mean time, Parliament had been engaged in long and grave discussions on Indian affairs. The ministry of Lord North, in the session of 1773, introduced a measure which made a considerable change in the constitution of the Indian government. This law, known by the name of the Regulating Act, provided that the presidency of Bengal should exercise a control over the other possessions of the Company; that the chief of that presidency should be styled Governor General; that he should be assisted by four councillors; and that a supreme court of judicature, consisting of a chief jutice and three inferior judges, should be established at calcutta. This court was made independent of the Governor General and council, and was entrusted with a civil and criminal jurisdiction of immense and, at the same time, of undefined extent.

The Governor-General and councillors were named in the act, and were to hold their situations for five years. Hastings was to be the first Governor-General. One of the four new councillors, Mr. Barwell, an experienced servant of the Company, was then in India. The other three, General Clavering, Mr. Monson, and Mr. Francis were sent out from England.

The ablest of the new councillors was, beyond all doubt, Philip Francis. His acknowledged compositions prove that he possessed considerable eloquence and information. Several years passed in the public offices had formed him to habits of business. His enemies have never denied that he had a fearless and manly spirit; and his friends, we are afraid, must acknowledge that his estimate of himself was extravagantly, that his temper was irritable, that his deportment was often rude and petulant, and that his hatred was of intense bitterness, and long duration.

THE LETTERS OF JUNIUS?—It is scarcely possible to mention this eminent man without adverting for a moment to the question which his name at once suggests to every mind. Was he the author of the Letters of Junius? Our own firm belief is, that he was. The external evidence is, we think, such as would support a verdict in a civil, nay, in a criminal proceeding. The handwriting of Junius is the very peculiar handwriting of Francis, slightly disguised. As to the position, pursuits, and connexions of Junius, the following are the most important facts which can be considered as clearly proved: first, that he was acquainted with the technical forms of the secretary of state's office; secondly, that he was intimately acquainted with the business of the war-office; thirdly, that he, during the year 1770, attended debates in the House of Lords, and took notes of speeches, particularly of the speeches of Lord whatham; fourthly, that he bitterly resented the appointment of Mr Chamier to the place of deputy secretary-at-war; fifthly, that he was bound by some strong tie to the first Lord Holland. Now, Francis passed some years in the secretary of state's office. He was subsequently chief clerk of the war-office. He repeatedly mentioned that he had himself, in 1770, heard speeches of Lord Chatham; and some of those speeches were actually printed from his notes. He resigned his clerkship at the war-office from resentment at the appointment of Mr. Chamier. It was by Lord Holland that he was first introduced into the public service. Now here are five marks, all of which ought to be found in Junius. They are all five found in Francis. We do not believe that more than two of them can be found in any other person whatever. If this argument does not settle the question, there is an end of all reasoning on circumstantial evidence.

The internal evidence seems to us to point the same way. The style of Francis bears a strong resemblance to that of Junius; nor are we disposed to admit, what is generally taken for granted, that the acknowledged compositions of Francis are very decidedly inferior to the anonymous letters. The argument from inferiority, at all events, is one which may be urged with at least equal force against every claimant that has ever been mentioned, with the single exception of Burke, who certainly was not Junius. And what conclusion, after all, can be drawn from mere inferiority? Every writer must produce his best work; and the interval between his best work and his second best work may be very wide indeed. Nobody will say that the best letters of Junius are more decidedly superior to the acknowledged works of Francis, than three or four of ornewillo's tragedies to the rest; than three or four of Ben Jonson's comedies to the rest; than the Pilgrim's Progress to the other works of Bunyan; than Don Quixote to the other works of Cervantes. Nay, it is certain that the Man in the Mask, whoever he may have been, was a most unequal writer. To go no further than the letters which bear the signature of Junius;—the letter to the king, and the letters to Horne Tooke, have little in common, except the asperity; and asperity was ingredient seldom wanting either in the writings or in the speeches of Francis.

Indeed one of the strongest reasons for believing that Francis was Junius, is the moral resemblance between the two men. It is not difficult, from the letters which, under various signatures, are known to have been written by Junius, and from his dealings with Woodfall and others, to form a tolerably correct notion of his character. He was clearly a man not destitute of real patriotism and magnanimity—a man whose vices were not of a sordid kind. But he must also have been a man in the highest degree arrrogant and insolent, a man prone to malevolence, and prone to the error of mistaking his malevolence for public virtue. 'Doest thou well to be angry?' was the question asked in old time of the Hebrew prophet. And he answered, 'I do well.' This was evidently the temper of Junius; and to this cause we attribute the savage cruelty which disgraces several of his letters. No man is so merciless as he who, under a strong self-delusion, confounds his antipathies with his duties. It may be added, that Junius, though allied with the democratic party by common enmities, was the very opposite of a democratic politician. While attacking individuals with a ferocity which perpetually violated all the laws of literary warfare, he regarded the most defective parts of old institutions with a respect amounting to pedantry;—pleaded the cause of Old Sarum with fervour, and contemptuously told the capitalists of Manchester and Leeds, that, if they wanted votes, they might buy land and become freeholders of Lancashire and Yorkshire. All this, we believe, might stand, with scarcely any change, for a character of Philip Francis.

It is not strange that the great anonymous writer should have been willing at that time to leave the country which had been so powerfully stirred by his eloquence. Every thing had gone against him. That party which he clearly preferred to every other, the party of George Grenville, had been scattered by the death of its chief; and Lord Suffolk had led the greater part of it over to the ministerial benches. The ferment produced by the Middlesex election had gone down. Every faction must have been alike an object of aversion to Junius. His opinions on domestic affairs separated him from the ministry; his opinions on colonial affairs from the opposition. Under such circumstances, he had thrown down his pen in missanthropic despair. His farewell letter, to Woodfall bears date the 19th of January 1773. In that letter, he declared that he must be an idiot to write again; that he had meant well by the cause and the public; that both were given up; that there were not ten men who would act steadily together on any question. 'But 'it is all alike,' he added, 'vile and contemptible. You have never flinched that I know of; and I shall always rejoice to hear of your prosperity.' These were the last words of Junius. In a year from that time, Philip Franeis was on his voyage to Bengal.

MISCELLANEA.

SPANISH ETIQUETTE.—Philip the Third was gravely seated by the fire side: the fire maker of the courr had kindled so great a quantity of wood, that the monarch was nearly suffocated with heat, and his 'grandeur' would not suffer him to rise from the chair; the domestics could not 'presume' to enter the apartment, because it was against the 'etiquette.' At length the Marquis de Potat appeared, and the king ordered him to damp the fire; but he excused himself; alleging that he was forbidden by the 'etiquette' to perform such a function, for which the Duke d'Usseda ought to be called upon, as it was his business. The duke was gone out: the 'fire' burnt fiercer; and the 'king' endured it, rather than derogate from his 'dignity.' But his blood was heated to such a degree, that an erysipelas of the head appeared the next day, which, succeeded by a violent fever, carried him off in 1621, in the twenty-fourth year of his reign.

GAMING.—Old Montaigne gives the reason why he gave over gaming: "I used to like formerly games of chance with cards and dice; but of that folly I have long been cured; merely because I found that whatever good countenance I put on when I lost, I did not feel my vexation the less."

CRAFTY AUTHORSHIP.—Sir John Hill once contracted to translate Swammerdam's work on insects for fifty guineas. After the agreement with the bookseller, he recollected that he did not understand a word of the Dutch language! Nor did there exist a French translation! The work, however, was not the less done for this small obstacle. Sir John bargained with another translator for twenty-five guineas. The second translator was precisely in the same situation as the first; as ignorant, though not so well paid as the knight. He rebargained with a third, who perfectly understood a bioriginal, for twelve guineas! So that the translators who could not translate feasted on venison and turtle, while the modest drudge, whose name never appeared to the world, broke in patience his daily bread!

MALAYAN GAMESTERS.—After having resigned everything to the good fortune of the winner, he is reduced to a horrid state of desperation; he then loosens a certain lock of hair, which indicates war and destruction to all whom the raving gamester meets. He intoxicates himself with opium; working himself into a fit of frenzy, he bites or kills every one who comes in his way. But as soon as this lock is seen flowing, it is "lawful" to fire at the person and to destroy him as quick as possible.

PERSONAL APPEARANCE OF ARISTOTLE.—His eyes were small, his voice hoarse, and his legs lank. He stammered, was fond of a magnificent dress, and wore costly rings. He had a mistress whom he loved passionately. He had nothing of the austerity of the philosopher, though his works are so austere: he was open, pleasant, and even charming in his conversation; fiery and volatile in his pleasures; magnificent in his dress. He is described as fierce disdainful, and sarcastic. He joined to a taste for profound erudition, that of an elegant dissipation. His passion for luxury occasioned him such expenses when he was young, that he consumed all his property.

FEMALE BEAUTY.—The ladies in Japan gild their teeth and those of the Indies paint them red. The pearl of teeth must be dyed black to be beautiful in Guzerat. In Greenland the women colour their faces with blue and yellow. However fresh the complexion of a Muscovite may be, she would think herself very ugly if she was not plastered over with paint. In ancient Persia an aquiline nose was often thought worthy of the crown. In some countries, the mothers break the noses of their children; and in others press the head between two boards, that it may become square. The modern Persians have a strong aversion to red hair; the Turks, on the contrary, are warm admirers of it. The female Hottentot receives from the hand of her lover, not silks nor wreaths of flowers, but warm guts and reeking tripe to dress herself with enviable ornaments. In China small round eyes are liked; and the girls are continually plucking their eyebrows, that they may be thin and long. The Turkish women dip a gold brush in the tincture of a black drug, which they pass over their eye-brows. It is too visible by day, but looks shining by night. They tinge their nails with a rose colour. An African beauty must have small eyes, thick lips, a large flat nose, and a skin beautifully black. The Emperor of Monomotapa would not change his amiable negress for the most brilliant European beauty.

THE TITLE OF ILLUSTRIOUS was never given, till the reign of Constantine, but to those whose reputation was splendid in arms or in letters. Adulation had not yet adopted this noble word into her vocabulary. Suetonius composed a book to record those who had possessed this title; and, as it was then bestowed, a moderate volume was sufficient to contain their names.

FORMERLY KINGS were apostrophised by the title of "your grace." Henry VII. was the first who assumed the title of "highness;" and at length "majesty." It was Francis I. who saluted him with this last title, in their interview in the year 1520, though he called himself only the first gentleman in his kingdom.

CENSUS OF 1841.—POPULATION OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

From the results of the census which has just been concluded, it appears that the population of Great Britain and Ireland in the present year amounts to upwards of twenty seven millions of souls. The return for the three kingdoms, the Channel Islands, and the Isle of Man, is as follows;—

England and Wales.....	15,901,981
Scotland.....	2,624,586
Ireland.....	8,205,382
Guernsey, Jersey, and man	124,079
Total.....	26,856,028

This is exclusive of the army and navy, of merchant seamen afloat, and of all persons travelling abroad, or not under a roof on the night of the 5th of June. Including these classes, the population may be safely taken at twenty-seven millions which is an increase of about two millions since 1831. If to this be added the population of the colonies dependent on this country, it will be found that the subjects of the British crown are more numerous than that of any other civilized monarchy or republic on the face of the globe. After making every allowance for possible exaggeration or uncertainty in the accounts of the Indian or Australian population, we may safely say that her Majesty Queen Victoria is the Sovereign of a hundred millions of subjects—a larger portion of the human race than has ever obeyed any one European sovereign since the downfall of the Roman empire. The population of the other great powers of Europe and America at the present time is pretty nearly as follows, of whom perhaps thirty millions may be of the Russian race, and the rest a mixed multitude of Cossacks, Calmucks, Tartars and other wandering tribes, or of Poles, Lithuanians, or Caucasian mountaineers, bitterly hostile to the Russians, and either in open insurrection or only waiting for an opportunity of being so; France thirty-five millions, of whom thirty-three, are Frenchmen in the proper sense of the term, and about two millions Algerines or French colonists in the West Indies, Cayenne, Senegal, the Isle of Bourbon, and Pondicherry; Austria, thirty millions, composed of Germans, Hungarians, Italians, and Illyrians; Prussia, about fourteen to fifteen millions of Germans; and the United States fourteen millions of freemen, chiefly of the Anglo-Saxon race, and three millions of negroes, chiefly slaves.

LUNACY.—It appears from a return to the House of Commons, that the total number of persons confined in the asylums within the jurisdiction of the metropolitan commissioners, during the course of last year amounts to 2,498; that of that number 1,298 were pauper patients, and the remaining 1,209 were private patients; that the whole of the pauper patients were confined in four houses, three of which are establishments on a considerable scale of magnitude, and that the 1,209 private patients were distributed in various proportions over all the licensed asylums, including those four.

GENIUS.—There is a young lad down east who learns so rapidly that his friends have to keep pouring water on his head to prevent him from catching fire.

The Richmond Star tell us of a little boy who insists that the reason his father calls his mother "Honey" is because she has got so much com in her head.

ADVANTAGES OF TEMPERANCE AND EXERCISE.—Gouty affections are as much caused by excess in eating as by intemperance in drinking; the quality as well as the quantity of the food should be attended to. Persons who are in the habit of frequently dining out can never be effectually cured of this disease. It may be asked why a mutton chop and a wing of a chicken may not be eaten in company as well as alone; but, as Dr. Armstrong says, an epicure who thus reasons is not satisfied unless he eats of three or four different dishes, and drinks of three or four descriptions of wine. The system pursued by a dog doctor in Paris is the best that can be adopted for the prevention of gouty affections. Ladies bring their lap-dogs to him in their carriages, and say their pets are unwell, and they know not what is the matter. The man locks the dogs up in an airy room, gives them some water, a little bread, and a dry bone to pick. By way of exercise he makes them skip about two or three times a day, by means of a little horsewhip dexterously applied. At the expiration of a fortnight he takes them home to their mistresses, well, active, and hungry. Polytechnic Journal.

HEDGEHOGS.—One of the most interesting facts in the natural history of the hedgehog is that announced in 1831 by M. Lenz, and which is now confirmed by Professor Buckland This is, that the most violent animal poisons have no effect upon it—a fact which renders it of peculiar value in forests, where it appears to destroy a great number of noxious reptiles. M. Lenz says that he had in his house a female hedgehog, which he kept in a large box, and which soon became very mild and familiar. He often put into the box some adders, which it attacked with avidity, seizing them indifferently by the head, the body, or the tail, and did not appear alarmed or embarrassed when they coiled themselves around its body. On one occasion, M. Lenz witnessed a fight between the hedgehog and a viper. When the hedgehog came near and smelled the snake for with those animals the sense of sight is very obtuse, she seized it by the head, and held it fast between her teeth, but without appearing to do it much harm; for, having disengaged its head, it assumed a furious and menacing attitude, and, hissing vehemently inflicted several severe bites on the hedgehog. The latter animal, however, did not recoil from the bites of the viper, or indeed seem to care much about them. At last, when the reptile was fatigued by its efforts, she again seized it by the head, which she ground between her teeth, compressing the fangs and glands of poison, and then devouring every part of the body. M. Lenzs says, that battles of this sort often occurred in the presence of many persons; and sometimes the hedeghog has received eight or ten wounds on the ears, the snout, and even on the tongue, without appearing to experience any of the ordinary symptoms produced by the venom of the viper. Neither herself nor the young which she was suckling seemed to suffer from it. This observation agrees with that of Pallas, who assures us that the hedgehog can eat about 100 cantharides without experiencing any of the effects which this insect taken inwardly produces on men, dogs, and cats. A German physician, who made the hedgehog a peculiar object of study, gave it a strong dose of prussic acid, of arsenic, of opium and of corrosive sublimate, none of which did it any harm. The hedgehog in its natural state only feeds on pears, apples, and other fruits, when it can get nothing it likes better. Its ordinary food consists of worms, slugs, snails, frogs, adders, and sometimes rats and mice.

MEDICAL MUSIC.—M. Burette conceives that music can relieve the pains of the sciatica; and that, independent of the greater or less skill of the musician, by flattering the ear, and diverting the attention, and occasioning certain vibrations of the nerves, it can remove those obstructions which occasion this disorder. M. Burette, and many modern physicians and philosophers, have believed that music has the power of affecting the mind, and the whole nervous system, so as to give a temporary relief in certain diseases, and even a radical cure.

EXTRAVAGANCE IN DRESS.—A shameful extravagance in dress has been a most venerable folly. In the reign of Richard II. their dress was sumptuous beyond belief. Sir John Arundel had a change of no less than fifty-two new suits of cloth of gold tissue. The prelates indulged in all the ostentatious luxury of dress. Chaucer says, they had "change of clothing everie daie." Brantome records of Elizabeth, Queen of Philip II. of Spain, that she never wore a gown twice; this was told him by her majesty's own tailleur, who from a poor man soon became as rich as any one he knew. Our own Elizabeth left no less than three thousand different habits in her wardrobe when she died. She was possessed of the dresses of all countries.

THE TEAR.

When first we met, that rosy lip
A kindly welcome smiled upon me;
But yet 'twas not that sunny smile,
Though bright as opening day, that won me.
When first we parted, on thy lid
I saw a glistening tear-drop quiver;
I formed within my heart a spring
Of love, that flows to thee for ever.

A TALE OF WOMAN'S LIFE.—She had once been a happy and frolicsome child in the New Forest. Ill fortune had led her to Southampton—a love of novelty had induced her to cross to Havre—a Frenchman had fallen in love with her, married her, and for three years she had shared his fortunes as a soldier's wife; but the regiment had been ordered to Algiers, her mother was in a declining state of health in England, and desired once more to see her before she died. She was on her way from the regiment and her husband across the country towards Amiens, and she was gaining Compiegne on foot with her two children. Few were her years and many were her sorrows, but her wants were limited: they slept in the woods, in barns, and even in fields, and expected to gain the shores of England in about a fortnight. She longed to rejoin her husband at Algiers, but many a dreary and a thorny league she must first traverse, and many a scorching sun, or a bitter blast must light upon her head. These seemed but the least of her troubles—her greatest was to be absent from her husband. Such is woman—faithful, fond, and firm to the last!

FEMALE HEAD-DRESS.—The female head-dress is carried in some countries to singular extravagance. The Chinese fair carries on her head the figure of a certain bird, composed of copper or of gold, according to the quality of the person; the wings spread out, fall over the front of the head-dress, and conceal the temples. The tail, long and open, forms a beautiful tuft of feathers. The beak covers the top of the nose; the neck is fastened to the body of the artificial animal by a spring, that it may the more freely play, and tremble at the slightest motion. The Myantses carry on their heads a slight board, rather longer than a foot, and about six inches broad; with this they cover their hair, and seal it with wax. They cannot lie down, or lean, without keeping the neck straight; and the country being very woody, it is not uncommon to find them with their head-dress entangled in the trees. Whenever they comb their hair, they pass an hour by the fire in melting the wax; but this combing is only performed once or twice a year. The inhabitants of the land of Natal wear caps or bonnets, from six to ten inches high, composed of the fat of oxen. They then gradually anoint the head with a purer grease, which mixing with the hair, fastens these bonnets for their lives.

KEEPING IT DARK.—Jim Bones, a free nigger of New York, has a child so exceedingly dark that he cannot be seen on the lightest day.

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